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THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

MAINE.



DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 33,040 square miles. Total population, 661,086.]

I. SITUATION, EXTENT, AND COAST.

Situation and Extent.—Maine, one of the New England States, and the most easterly state in the Union, is situated between $42^{\circ} 57'$ and $47^{\circ} 32'$ north latitude, and between $66^{\circ} 52'$ and $71^{\circ} 6'$ west longitude.

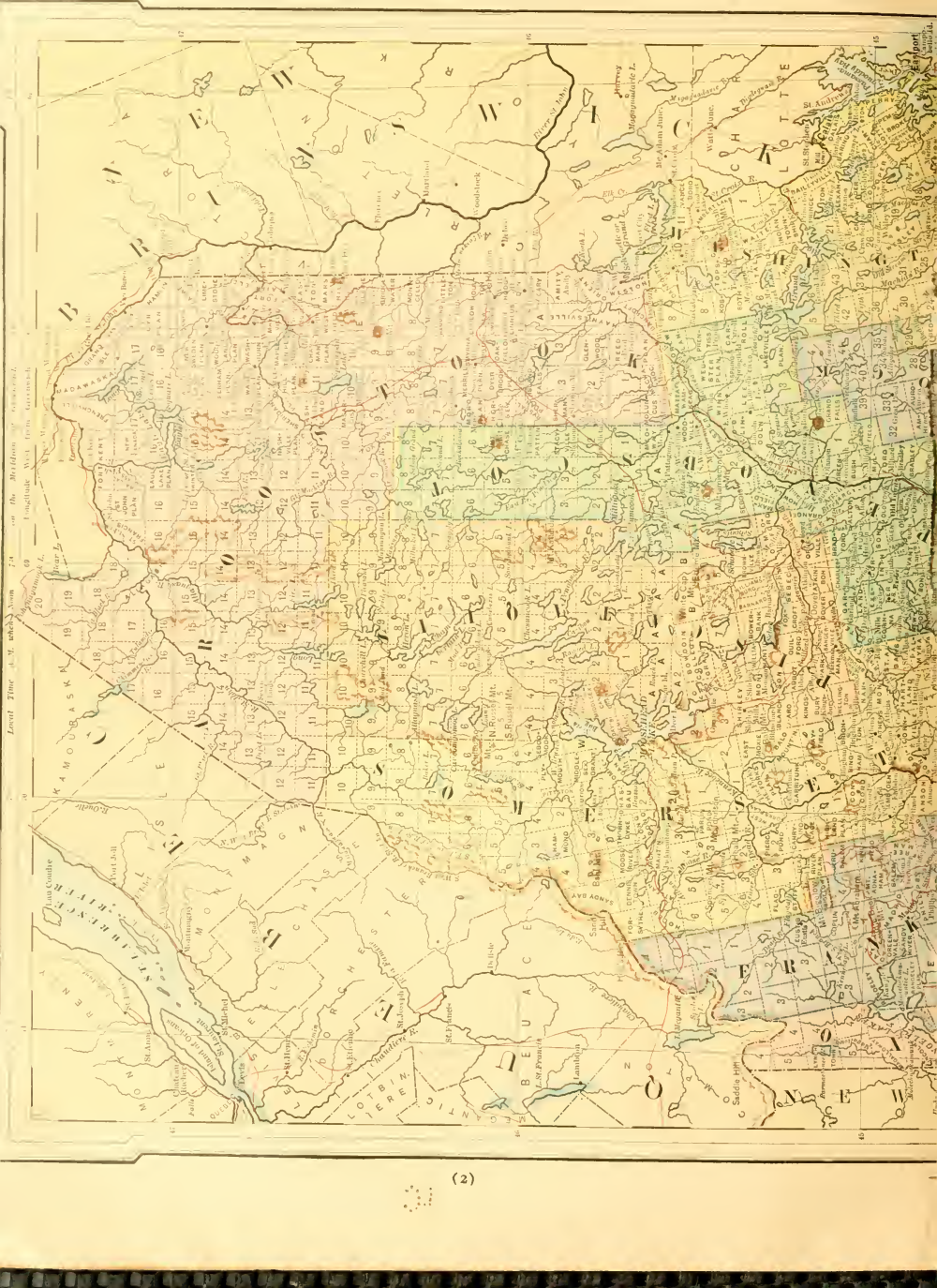
Its greatest length (from north to south) is 303 miles; its greatest width, 212 miles. Its area is almost as great as that of the five other New England States together.

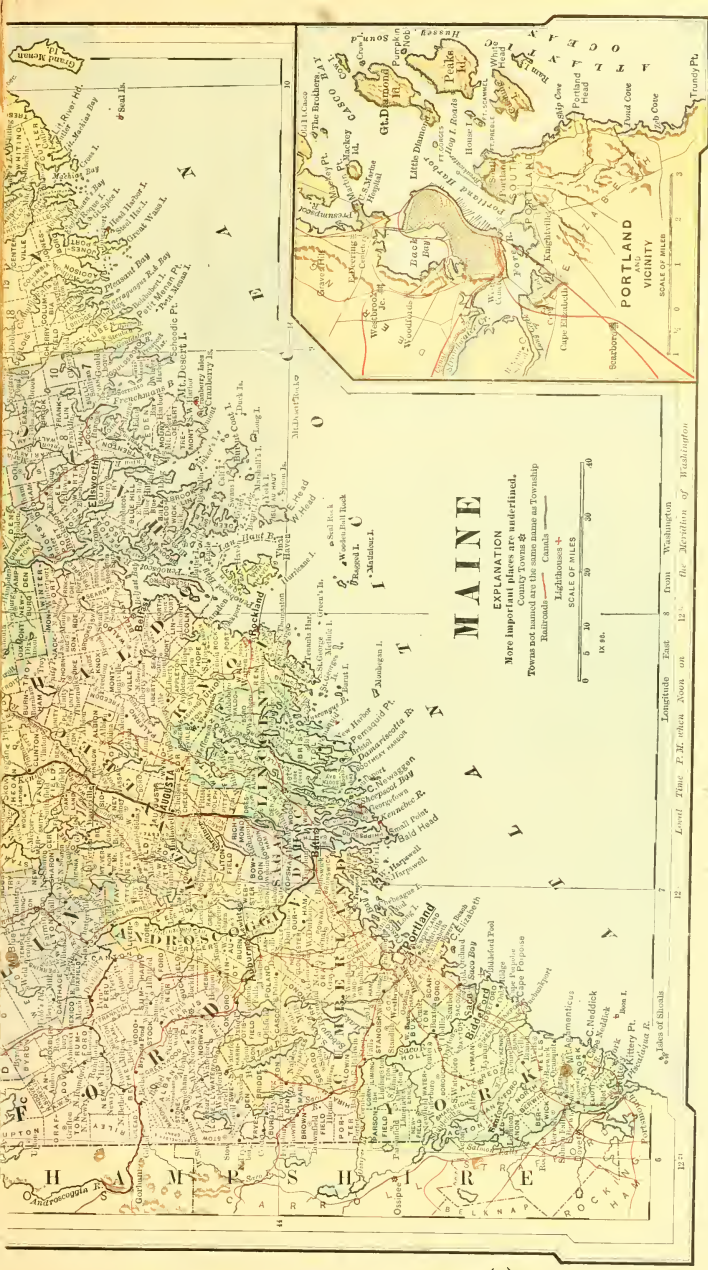
As established by the treaty of 1842, the boundary on the east is the St. Croix River and a line running due north from a monument at its source to St. John River; on the north the line follows the St. John and St. Francis rivers to a monument on Lake Pohenagamoock; on the northwest the line extends from this lake in a southwesterly direction to a point on a branch of St. John River, which it follows to a monument point, whence it extends along the crest of the mountain range to the northeast corner of New Hampshire.

Coast.—The bold and rocky coast is deeply indented by numerous bays and inlets, and fringed with many islands. From Kittery Point to Quoddy Head the coast extends 218 miles in a right line; but following its exact contour, and including the islands, the shore-line is about 2,500 miles in length. Many of the bays and inlets afford excellent harbors.

Off the coast are numerous islands, the largest of which, Mount Desert (100 square miles), is famous for its striking and picturesque scenery.

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QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation.—Bound Maine. What rivers form partial boundaries? Which two of the British provinces adjoin Maine? Between what parallels is the state? Between what meridians? Measure (by the scale) the greatest extent from north to south, from east to west? When it is noon at Washington, what time is it at Eastport?

Coast.—What are the principal bays on the coast of Maine? Name any minor bays. What cape near the southern extremity? What cape at the eastern extremity? Name the largest islands off the coast.

Surface.—Which section of the state is the most mountainous? Judging from the course of the principal rivers, in what direction is the greater slope of the surface? In what direction is the smaller slope? Name mountains in Aroostook County, in Piscataquis County, in Franklin County, **Rivers and Lakes.**—What five large rivers flow into the Atlantic? Describe each. Name the chief tributaries of St. John River. Name the chief tributaries of the Penobscot. Into what bay does the Penobscot flow? [What streams near where you live?] In which county is the largest lake in the state? Name five other large lakes. What lakes are the largest?

Counties.—Which is the largest county? Which counties border on New Brunswick? Which counties border on the Atlantic? Which counties border on New Hampshire? On the province of Quebec? In which county is the capital? [In which county do you live?]

Cities, etc.—Name and locate the state capital. What cities are on or near the coast? What cities or chief towns on Casco Bay? On Penobscot Bay? On Passamaquoddy Bay? Name the cities and chief towns on Saco River, on Androscoggin River, on Kennebec River, on Penobscot River. [What is the county seat of the county in which you live?]

COUNTIES.

COUNTY	POPULATION.
Androscoggin	48,068
Aroostook	49,879
Baldwin	90,049
Franklin	17,353
Hancock	19,452
Houlton	30,586
Kennebec	72,865
Piscataquis	16,134
Sagadahoc	19,452

II. SURFACE.

General Character. — A broken chain of detached mountain-groups, belonging to the Appalachian system (and connected more or less directly with the White Mountains of New Hampshire), crosses the state from southwest to northeast, terminating in Mars Hill, on the borders of New Brunswick. The greater slope is southward to the coast; the lesser slope, north-eastward to St. John River.

Details. — The northern section is somewhat rugged, and is covered with primeval forest.

The central mountain-chain (which consists of scattered groups with no appearance of regular ranges) presents various lofty summits, among which may be named Mount Katahdin (5,200 feet), the highest elevation, Mount Abraham, Mount Blue, Sugar Loaf, and Mounts Saddleback, Bigelow, Bald, Kineo, North and South Russell, Haystack, etc.

In the coast region the surface is comparatively level.

Scenery. — Among the objects of interest to tourists in Maine are its bold and rocky seacoast, with its thousand bays and its picturesque islands, its myriad beautiful lakes and waterfalls, its majestic mountains, and the solemn grandeur of its primeval forests.

"What is most striking in the Maine wilderness is the continuousness of the forest, with fewer open intervals or glades than you had imagined. Except the few burnt lands, the narrow intervals on the rivers, the bare tops of the high mountains, and the lakes and streams, the forest is uninterrupted. The aspect of the country, indeed, is universally stern and savage, excepting the distant views of the forest from hills, and the lake prospects, which are mild and civilizing in a degree. The lakes are something which you are unprepared for: they lie up so high, exposed to the light, and the forest is diminished to a fine fringe on their edges, with here and there a blue mountain, like amethyst jewels set around some jewel of the first water. Who shall describe the inexpressible tenderness and immortal life of the grim forest, where Nature, though it be mid-winter, is ever in her spring, where the moss-grown and decaying trees are not old, but seem to enjoy a perpetual youth, and blissful, innocent Nature, like a serene infant, is too happy to make a noise, except by a few tinkling, hisping birds, and trickling rills?"

— THOREAU: *Maine Woods*.

III. DRAINAGE.

Rivers. — The small northern slope is drained by the tributaries of St. John River, of which the most important is the Aroostook River.

The southerly slope is drained by numerous streams, of which the most important are St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco rivers.

St. Croix River (called also Passamaquoddy and Schoodic) forms for its whole course a boundary between the United States and Canada.

The Penobscot, the largest river of the state, flows from its source in Somerset County, near the frontier of Canada, into Penobscot Bay, a course of 300 miles. With its tributaries and connecting lakes it drains the central region of the state. The tide ascends (about 55 miles) to Bangor, to which point the Penobscot is navigable for the largest vessels.

The Kennebec, which rises in Moosehead Lake, and has a course of about 200 miles, is navigable for ships and steamers to Augusta (50 miles). The navigation is closed by ice for three or four months in the year.

The Androscoggin (formed by the junction of Magalloway River and the outlet of Umbagog Lake) has a course of about 160 miles, and enters the Kennebec about five miles above Bath. The total fall of the Androscoggin proper is about 1,250 feet.

Saco River, which rises in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, has a course in Maine of about 95 miles, and enters the Atlantic six miles below Biddeford. It has a fall of 72 feet near the southern extremity of Oxford County.

Water Power. — In the extent of its water power Maine is unrivaled. The courses of its great rivers are favorable to the utilizing of this natural force. The water power of the principal streams is constant, and is extensively employed by manufacturers in a variety of industries which, as well as those carried on by means of steam power, play an important part in the development and prosperity of this state.

Lakes. — The fresh waters of Maine cover one tenth of her area, the surface of the state being dotted with hundreds of lakes, great and small. The largest are in the central and northern sections, and form the feeders of the great rivers.

Moosehead, the largest lake, is 35 miles long and from four to twelve miles wide. Among others are Chesuncook, Chamberlain, Heron, Long, Pamedumcook, Millinoket, Grand, Schoodic, Sebago, Umbagog, and the Rangeley lakes.

IV. CLIMATE.

General Character. — The climate of Maine is marked by great extremes, — short, warm summers, and long, cold winters.

Details. — In the year the temperature varies from 25° or 30° below zero (and in the extreme northern part 5° to 10° lower) to 100° above zero. The snow lies on the ground for four or five months.

A leading authority says, "The great drawback to agriculture in Maine is the shortness of its summers; but the deep snows prevent the ground from freezing deeply, and in the spring vegetation advances with exceedingly rapid steps."

V. INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering. — The forests of Maine cover about one half the entire area of the state. The most useful timber trees are the noble white pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, beech, birch, hard maple, and black and white ash. The felling of trees, and their floating and rafting to the points of manufacture, employ large numbers of lumbermen.

At the mills the logs are cut and sawed into planks, deals, boards, scantlings, palings, laths, clapboards, shingles, shooks, headings, ship-timber, etc.

The forest products include potash, charcoal, firewood, tanners' bark, and maple sugar.

Fisheries and Other Maritime Pursuits. — The waters off the coast abound with fish; and this fact, in connection with the fine harbor facilities, makes fishing an important industry.

Immense quantities of cod, herring, mackerel, etc., are put up for export; salmon, trout, pickerel, are found in great abundance in the lakes and rivers; and various oil-producing fishes (especially the menhaden) are taken, and used in the manufacture of oil and guano. The lobster catch is very important, and canned lobster is extensively prepared for the general market.

Ship-building, though not so flourishing as it was before the war, is still a leading pursuit in the coast towns. Maine owns many schooners and other vessels engaged in the carrying trade of other states.

Manufactures. — Manufacturing is the leading industry of the state. In addition to the important manufactures of lumber, ship-building, etc., the leading articles of production are cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, grist-mill products, leather, machinery, wood pulp, and paper.

Agriculture.—Agriculture, owing to the climate and nature of the soil, is a secondary industry in this state. The leading farm products are oats, corn, barley, hay, and potatoes, and of the last two there is a large surplus for export.

The breeding of horses and cattle for the Massachusetts market is important; the wool clip is large; and the dairy products are of great value.

Other Pursuits.—The quarrying of roofing slate, granite, and limestone, is extensively carried on; large quantities of lime of excellent quality are burned; and a fine iron ore is mined and smelted near Mount Katahdin. It is known that the mineral wealth of the state is very considerable; but as yet it is not largely developed.

Ice is gathered on a very large scale, and its collection, storage, and export form an important industry.

Commerce.—Maine has a large and growing commerce, domestic, interstate, and foreign. The chief articles of export are cotton goods, lumber and its varied manufactures, canned fruit, fish, and vegetables, granite, slate, and lime, and hay, butter, potatoes, wool, and ice.

Transportation.—The extensive seaboard and numerous harbors give Maine unrivaled facilities for water transportation. The state has also an extensive system of railroads, which connect with the trunk lines of other states, and of the Dominion of Canada.

In 1841 Maine had only 11 miles of railroad; she has now over 1,700 miles.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

The government of Maine is founded on the Constitution of 1820.

The executive officers are a governor, with a council of seven members, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, adjutant-general, and superintendent of common schools.

The governor is elected biennially; the adjutant-general and the superintendent of common schools are appointed by the governor and council; the other executive officers are chosen by the legislature.

The legislature is composed of a Senate of 31 members, and a House of Representatives of 151 members, all elected biennially by the people.

The general election is held on the second Monday in September, and the legislature meets in Augusta on the first Wednesday in January biennially.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court (composed of eight judges appointed for seven years), the Superior Court of Cumberland and of Kennebec counties, a probate and an insolvency court in each county, municipal and police courts, and trial justices.

National Representation.—Maine is represented in Congress by two senators and four representatives, and has therefore six votes in the electoral college.

VII. EDUCATION.

Public.—The state has a superior system of public schools, the supervision of which is intrusted to the state superintendent and local superintendents and committees. The cities and large villages have graded schools, and most of the large towns have high schools.

There are three State Normal Schools,—the Northern at Farmington, the Eastern at Castine, and the Western at Gorham. There is also a training school at Madawaska.

The public schools are supported by the income of a permanent school fund, by state appropriations, and by general, special, and local taxation.

Colleges and Academies.—For higher instruction there are several institutions of superior rank, among which may be named Bowdoin College (opened in 1802) at Brunswick, Colby University (organized in 1820) at Waterville, Bates College at Lewiston, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Orono, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kents Hill, the Westbrook Seminary at Deering, etc.

There are also many academies and denominational schools and seminaries of excellent reputation.

VIII. HISTORY.

Maine formed a part of the grant made by James I. to the Plymouth Company; and a permanent settlement was made by the English in 1622, near the mouth of Piscataqua River. In 1635 the Plymouth Company, having resolved to give up its charter to the government, divided the territory among its members, Sir Ferdinando Gorges taking the whole region between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec, of which he subsequently (1639) received a formal charter from Charles I., under the title of "the Province of Maine." After Sir Ferdinando Gorges died (1647), Maine became (1651) a part of Massachusetts; and the jurisdiction of that colony was confirmed by the provincial charter of 1691, and again by the treaty of 1783. The "District of Maine," as the region was then called, continued to hold its political relations with Massachusetts till 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as a state. Ever since the treaty of 1783 a dispute had existed between the government of the United States and Great Britain as to the boundary between Maine and the British possessions. The controversy was finally settled in 1842 by the famous Ashburton treaty.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Counties.—The state is divided into sixteen counties; namely, Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York.

Subdivisions.—These counties include twenty cities and numerous towns. The cities are Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Biddeford, Auburn, Augusta, Bath, Rockland, Calais, Waterville, Westbrook, Saco, Gardiner, Deering, Old Town, Belfast, Eastport, Ellsworth, Brewer and Hallowell.

Augusta, county seat of Kennebec County, on Kennebec River, at the head of tidal navigation, is the capital. Good water power is obtained by a dam (1,000 feet long) in the river just above the city, and is utilized in the manufacture of cotton goods, wood pulp, etc. The facilities for water and rail transportation make Augusta an important center of trade. It is the seat of an asylum for the insane and of a United States arsenal. The state-house is a handsome edifice of granite.

Portland (population, 36,425), a port of entry, and county seat of Cumberland County, is the metropolis of the state. It is finely situated on a peninsula extending into an arm of Casco Bay, of which the elevated situation of the city affords beautiful views. The harbor is deep, capacious, and well sheltered.

The city is for the most part regularly laid out, and handsomely built. Among the public buildings are a splendid city hall of colored sandstone, a spacious granite custom-house, a post-office of marble, the Maine General Hospital, and a granite Mechanics' Hall.

The manufactures of Portland are varied and extensive.

The principal articles of manufacture are boots and shoes, rolling mill and foundry products, machinery, locomotives, paper, wire window screens, kerosene, matches, drain pipes, paints, soap, leather, varnish, canned goods, carriages, sleighs, re-fined sugar, etc.

The city has an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. There are excellent facilities for the transfer of freight, such as the marginal railroad, and large warehouses and grain elevators. Lines of steamers ply regularly between Portland and the various cities of the United States and Canada; and the extensive trade of the St. Lawrence Valley finds here its winter outlet by steamship lines to Liverpool and Glasgow.

The culture of the people is manifested in the various literary and scientific institutions, among which are the Society of Natural History, the Portland Institute and Public Library, etc. The educational facilities are ample.

Portland, the Indian name of which was Machigonne, was settled by an English colony in 1632. During the French and Indian wars and the Revolution, the town was three times entirely destroyed. The city charter was granted in 1832. In 1866 about one third of the city was destroyed by fire; but it was soon rebuilt by its energetic inhabitants.

Lewiston, in Androscoggin County, at the falls of Androscoggin River, is the second city in population, and an important railroad center. The river is here crossed by two iron railroad bridges, and two other bridges. The falls (about 60 feet) afford abundant water power; and a system of dams has been constructed, the water being conveyed to the mills by canals.

The most important manufactures are those of cotton and woolen goods, of which more than forty million yards are produced here annually. Among the other articles made are boots and shoes, brushes, files, looms, trunks, brooms, machinery for cotton mills, ticking, seersucker, duck, burlaps, checks, jute bags, and grain bags. Lewiston is the seat of Bates College, an excellent institution of learning.

Bangor, a port of entry, county seat of Penobscot County, is finely situated on the right bank of Penobscot River, about 60 miles from the ocean, and at the head of navigation. A bridge (about 1,300 feet long) crossing the Penobscot connects Bangor with Brewer. A dam across the river just above the city supplies great motive power; and Kenduskeag River, which here joins the Penobscot, also affords abundant water power.

The Penobscot and its tributaries traverse the great northern forests, and are used in the flotation of immense quantities of lumber, which passes into the mills of Bangor. After Chicago, Bangor is one of the greatest lumber ports in the world, the average quantity annually exported being about one hundred and fifty million feet. It also carries on a variety of manufactures, and is engaged in the coast trade, foreign commerce, and ship-building. Its facilities for transportation make it the business center of a large agricultural and lumbering region. The city has a good school system, and is the seat of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

Biddeford, a city of York County, on the right bank of the Saco River, which separates it from the city of Saco, is six miles from the ocean. The falls of the Saco (about 40 feet) afford abundant water power. The prosperity of the city is derived chiefly from trade, and manufactures of white cotton goods, machinery, and lumber. The quarrying of granite is largely carried on in the vicinity.

Auburn, county seat of Androscoggin County, is situated on the west bank of the Androscoggin. This river, which here falls 60 feet, separates the city from Lewiston. Auburn ranks as the first city of the state in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Among its other manufactures are cotton goods, castings, agricultural implements, and wooden boxes.

Bath, a city and port of entry, county seat of Sagadahoc County, is situated on the Kennebec, twelve miles from the ocean. The city enjoys superior advantages for navigation, as the river here is seldom frozen in winter. The chief manufactures are ship-building. The manufactures are chiefly

such as relate to the construction of ships in cordage, ship-blocks, etc. The schools are among the best in the state.

Rockland, county seat of Knox County, is located on the west shore of Penobscot Bay, about ten miles from the ocean. The harbor is broad and deep. On lands near Rockland are large quarries of excellent granite, which have supplied material for the custom-house of St. Louis, the post-offices of New York and Cincinnati, and other public edifices. The manufacture of lime is a leading industry; and ship-building and the manufacture of shoes, castings, carriages, etc., are largely carried on.

Calais, one of the county seats of Washington County, is situated at the head of navigation on St. Croix River, about twelve miles from Passamaquoddy Bay. It has excellent water power, and the sawing of lumber is the leading industry. It is the business center of the surrounding country.

Waterville, in the northern part of Kennebec County, is well situated at a fine water power on Kennebec River, and is the center of a fertile farming region. Among its principal manufactures are cotton goods. It is the seat of Colby University.

Westbrook, six miles north-west of Portland, is in Cumberland County, six miles north-west of Portland. Adopted a city charter in 1891. It has a fine public library and excellent schools. Among the principal manufactures are paper, cotton goods, and silk.

Saco, a port of entry in York County, is situated on the left bank of Saco River, opposite Biddeford, with which city it is connected by bridges. The falls (about 40 feet) afford excellent water power, which is largely utilized in the numerous cotton factories, machine shops, shoe factories, sawmills, etc. Ice harvesting is an important industry in winter. The coasting trade is of considerable importance.

Gardiner, in Kennebec County, on the west bank of the Kennebec, at the mouth of Cobscookette River, is six miles below Augusta. Large vessels can ascend to this place, which has a bridge across the Kennebec, and is liberally supplied with water power. It has manufactures of paper, lumber, axes, axes, machinery, furniture, etc. Lumber and ice are the chief articles of export.

Deering, in Cumberland County, adjacent to Portland, with which it has electric railroad connection. There are fine educational facilities, and manufactures of drain tiling, shoes, etc.

Old Town, in Penobscot County, on the Penobscot River, twelve miles above Bangor. The marketing and manufacture of lumber are the principal industries. Woolen cloth and pulp are also manufactured.

Belfast, a port of entry, and county seat of Waldo County, is situated on the west side of Penobscot Bay, about thirty miles from the ocean. The harbor is deep and capacious. The leading industries are manufacturing (sawed lumber, boots and shoes, etc.), the fisheries, and ship-building. Hay, granite, and potatoes are the chief articles of export.

Eastport, a port of entry in Washington County, is situated on Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay. On eastern frontier of United States. Fine, open harbor. Industries,—fisheries and coast trade.

Ellsworth, a port of entry, and county seat of Hancock County, is situated at the head of navigation on Union River, a few miles from the ocean. Its leading interests are manufactures of lumber, and boots and shoes, the fisheries, and shipping.

Brewer, in Penobscot County, opposite Bangor, is a flourishing place. Being at the head of tide water on Penobscot River, it has an important commerce. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber, brick, pulp, and paper. There are many shipyards. Ice-harvesting is important.

Hallowell, in Kennebec County, is situated on the west bank of Kennebec River, two miles below Augusta. Granite and ice are largely exported, and the city carries on varied manufactures.

Brunswick—a town of Cumberland County, is on the right bank of Androscoggin River, about twenty-five miles northeast of Portland. The falls, or rapids, of the river afford abundant water power, which is used in manufacturing. Seat of Bowdoin College.

Camden—in Knox County. Beautifully situated on Penobscot Bay. Favorite summer resort. Ship and boat building, and extensive manufactures of wooden goods, anchors, ports, buffing, sawmills, stoves, etc. Much lime is exported.

Caribou—in Aroostook County, an agricultural region in the Western Kennebec, non-irrigated, comes from the Lake Umbagog country, and manufactures of ironing, wire, etc. Manufactures, shoes, boots, etc.

Farmington—county seat of Franklin County, on Soudy River. Agriculture, trade, and manufactures. Popular summer resort. Educational center. Seat of Northern State Normal School.

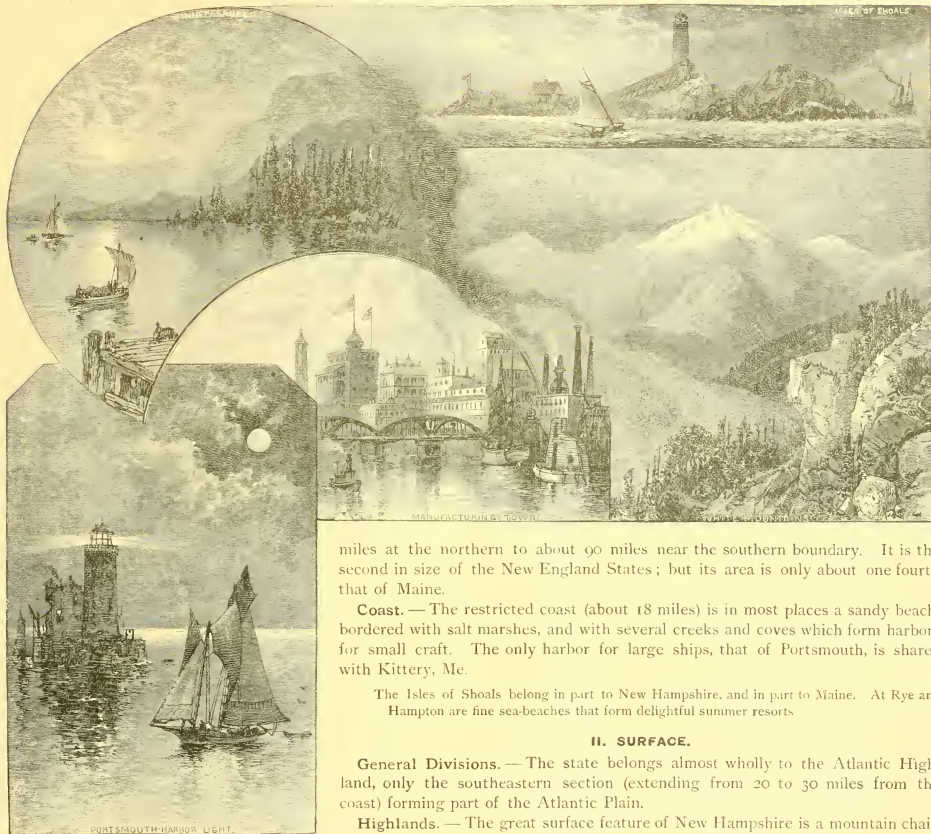
Houlton—county seat of Aroostook County, is an important railroad junction. Varied manufactures. Center of fine farming country, and trading depot for the lumbering region.

Sanford—in York County, on Mousam River. In fine farming region. Has one of the largest manufactures of plash goods in the world.

Skowhegan—county seat of Somerset County, Kennebec River. Fine water power. Varied manufactures.

South Portland—a suburb of Portland. Ship-building, manufactures, and trade.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.



miles at the northern to about 90 miles near the southern boundary. It is the second in size of the New England States; but its area is only about one fourth that of Maine.

Coast.—The restricted coast (about 18 miles) is in most places a sandy beach, bordered with salt marshes, and with several creeks and coves which form harbors for small craft. The only harbor for large ships, that of Portsmouth, is shared with Kittery, Me.

The Isles of Shoals belong in part to New Hampshire, and in part to Maine. At Rye and Hampton are fine sea-beaches that form delightful summer resorts.

II. SURFACE.

General Divisions.—The state belongs almost wholly to the Atlantic Highland, only the southeastern section (extending from 20 to 30 miles from the coast) forming part of the Atlantic Plain.

Highlands.—The great surface feature of New Hampshire is a mountain chain which extends through the state in a direction nearly parallel to the Connecticut. This chain (to which no collective name is given) forms the divide between the tributaries of Connecticut River and the streams flowing directly into the Atlantic. These Highlands comprise three divisions,—the Central Plateau, the hill country to the south, and the hill country to the north.

Central Plateau.—The Central Plateau (from 1,600 to 1,800 feet in height) is thirty miles from north to south, and about forty-five miles broad. It extends nearly across the state, and is bounded southward by the Merrimack River, and Squam, Winnepesaukee, and Ossipee lakes.

From the Central Plateau rise more than two hundred peaks, which are clustered in two groups,—the White Mountains proper, and the Franconia Range, separated by a table land from ten to fifteen miles wide.

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 9,305 square miles. Total population, 376,530.]

I. AREA, EXTENT, AND COAST.

Area.—New Hampshire, one of the New England States, and one of the thirteen original states of the Union, is situated between 42° 40' and 45° 18' north latitude, and 70° 37' and 72° 37' west longitude.

Extent.—Its length (from north to south) is about 180 miles: its width varies from 20

Latitude 43° $30'$ $00''$ N 43° $20'$ $00''$ N 43° $10'$ $00''$ N
Longitude 73° $00'$ $00''$ W 72° $00'$ $00''$ W 71° $00'$ $00''$ W

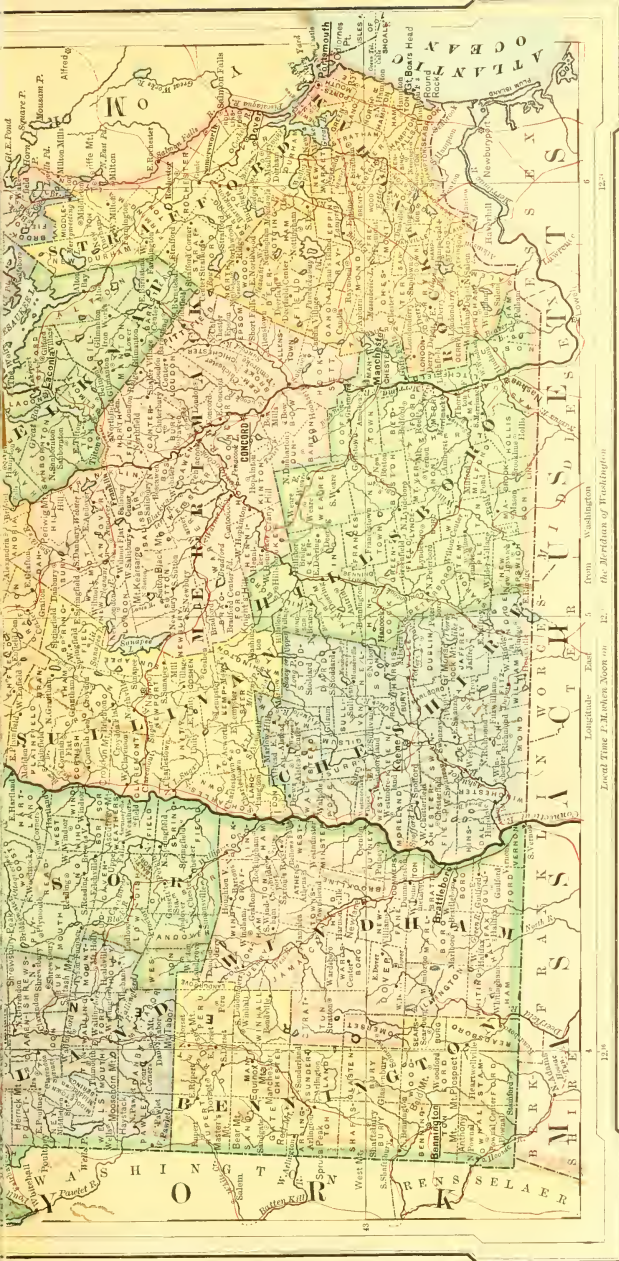
For M. of State of Connecticut
Greenwich
Easton

VERMONT & NEW HAMPSHIRE

For CHARITABLE PURPOSES
Also Important for Light Houses
County Towns & Railroads

SCALE OF MILES





QUESTIONS ON VERMONT.

Situation and Extent. — What parallel forms the northern boundary? What river forms the eastern boundary? What state south? What state west? What river and what lake form partial western boundaries? Measure by the scale of miles the extreme length of the state. Measure its width on the northern boundary. On the southern boundary.

Surface. — What mountain range traverses the state from south to north? To what mountain system do the Green Mountains belong? *Ans.* To the Appalachian system. Locate Mount Mansfield, Killington Peak, Camel's Hump, Jay Peak.

Rivers. — To what two systems do the principal rivers of Vermont belong? *Ans.* To the Connecticut River and the Lake Champlain system. Into what ocean do all these streams flow? Name the principal tributaries of the Connecticut in Vermont. What are the principal affluents of Lake Champlain? What river forms a partial eastern boundary? What rivers flow from Vermont into the Hudson? What river is the outlet of Lake Champlain?

Lakes. — What large lake in the northwestern part? In what direction do its waters flow? What principal islands in Lake Champlain belong to Vermont?

Counties. — Which counties border on Lake Champlain? Which county is in Lake Champlain? Which counties border on Canada? Which on Connecticut River? What are the two most southerly counties? In which county is the state capital? [In which county do you live?]

Cities and Towns. — Describe the location of the following cities and towns, — Burlington, Montpelier, Ferrisburgh, St. Albans, Waterbury, and Vergennes.

QUESTIONS ON NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation and Extent. — Bound New Hampshire. Between what parallels does it extend? Between what meridians? Measure by the scale of miles the extreme length of the state. Measure the extent of coast.

Surface. — What is the principal group of mountains in the state? Which is the loftiest peak of the White Mountains? Name other peaks near Mount Washington, and bearing the names of presidents. (Presidential Range.) What range west of the White Mountain Range proper? Name peaks in the Franconia Range. What mountains between the Merrimack and the Connecticut?

Lakes and Rivers. — What is the largest lake in New Hampshire? To what river is it tributary? Name other principal lakes. What large lake is partly in Maine? What river receives the western drainage of the state? What are the principal New Hampshire tributaries of the Connecticut? Through what river is the principal drainage of the central and southern parts of the state? By the union of what two streams is the Merrimack formed? What rivers rising in the White Mountains flow through Maine into the Atlantic Ocean?

Counties. — Which county borders on Canada? Name the only seaboard county. In which counties are the White Mountains? Which counties border on Maine? On Massachusetts? In which counties border on Connecticut River?

Cities. — [What is the county seat of the county in which you live? Name and locate the capital. What cities or large villages on or near the Merrimack? On or near the Piscataqui?]

White Mountains.—The principal summits of the White Mountains proper are beginning at the Notch, and passing around to Gorham, Mounts Webster, Jackson, Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin, Monroe, Washington, Clay, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison.

Mount Washington (6,286 feet above sea level) is the loftiest summit of the Appalachian system north of North Carolina. There is a railroad to the top of Mount Washington on the west side, and a carriage road on the east side.

Northern Section.—The section north of the Central Plateau is a rugged region, covered, for the most part, with primeval forest. The Stratford peaks are the loftiest summits on this part of the state.

Southwestern Section. The southwestern section, situated south of the Central Plateau, and between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, is a region traversed by ranges of high hills, from which rise numerous peaks, among the loftiest of which are Mounts Monadnock and Cardigan, and the two Mounts Kearsarge, one in Merrimack County, the other in Carroll County.

Scenery.—The scenery of the mountains, with their towering summits, their ravines and precipices, their lakes and cascades, is unrivaled for beauty and sublimity, and this region is popularly called "the Switzerland of America."

III. DRAINAGE.

Rivers.—The slopes west of the central mountain chain are drained by the Connecticut and its tributaries; the eastern slopes are drained principally by the Androscoggin, Saco, and Piscataqua, with their tributaries; and the central part of the state is drained by the Merrimack and its tributaries.

Water Power.—The streams of New Hampshire afford immense water power, which is largely utilized.

Lakes.—The state abounds in beautiful lakes, among which the most important are Lake Winnepesaukee (about twenty-five miles long, and from one mile to ten miles wide, and containing over 250 islands), Umbagog Lake (about ten miles long by five wide, and on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine), and Sunapee, Newfound, Squam, Ossipee, and Mascoma lakes.

IV. CLIMATE.

General Character.—The climate is marked by long and severe winters, and short, hot summers; but all parts of the state are exceedingly healthful.

Details.—In summer the heat sometimes rises to 100°, and in winter the cold has been known to freeze the mercury in the thermometer. Snow lies on the ground about five months in the year, and the peaks of the White Mountains are covered more or less with snow for eight months in the year. (Hence the name *White Mountains*.)

V. INDUSTRIES.

Manufactures.—Manufacturing is the leading industry of the state. The cities of Manchester, Dover, and Nashua, are the great manufacturing centers; but there is scarcely a town of any considerable size that is not engaged more or less in this form of industry. The immense water power favors manufacturing; but steam power is also largely employed.

The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, machinery, and other iron and metallic wares; but paper, carriages, furniture, hosiery, leather, lumber, hosiery ware, and a great variety of other goods are also extensively made.

Agriculture.—Except in the intervals along Merrimack, Connecticut, and other rivers, where the soil is very fertile, the land is for the most part thin and gravelly, and is more profitable as woodland and for pasturage than as farm land. The chief staples are hay, oats, Indian corn, orchard products, potatoes, and other vegetables. But the state has to import the greater part of its food supplies.

Grazing is an important industry; and live stock, butter, cheese, milk, and wool are exported to a considerable extent.

Mining.—Fine granite for building purposes is extensively quarried at Concord, Plymouth, Hooksett, Milford, Conway, Fitzwilliam, etc. Quarries of superior soapstone are worked in Franconia, Canterbury, Orlord, and other towns. The most important metallic ores are the iron ores, wrought principally at Franconia, but abundant also at Piermont, Landaff, Gilford, and Bartlett.

Deposits of lead, zinc, copper, tin, gold, and silver are found, but are as yet little developed. Deposits of mica, slate, limestone, and graphite have been worked to a considerable extent.

Lumbering.—The state is everywhere well wooded; but the chief forests are in the northern section. Pine, spruce, and hemlock logs are floated down the principal streams to be sawed into lumber. Much hard wood is cut for furniture and wooden ware makers' use.

Maple sugar, tanners' bark, and charcoal are other important forest products.

Commerce.—The commerce of New Hampshire is almost wholly interstate, and consists in the exchange of her manufactures for raw material and food supplies. Foreign goods are imported principally through Boston; but Portsmouth has a considerable coasting trade.

New Hampshire has about 1,200 miles of railroad.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

The executive officers of the state are a governor, and council of five, elected biennially by the people, and a secretary of state, and treasurer, chosen by the legislature.

The legislature consists of a senate of twenty-four members, and a house of representatives, the number of members of which varies with the population.

The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, comprising a chief and six associate justices, and a probate court in each county. The justices are appointed by the governor and council.

National Representation.—The state is represented in Congress by two senators and two representatives, and has four votes in the electoral college.

VII. EDUCATION.

Public.—An effective system of public instruction is maintained in the state, under the general supervision of a state superintendent, and the immediate control of district and town committees. In the larger towns, graded and high schools are supported. The State Normal School is at Plymouth, and the State Agricultural College at Durham.

Colleges, etc.—The chief seat of the higher learning is Dartmouth College at Hanover, chartered in 1769. Connected with it are various scientific and professional schools. Among the most celebrated academies and seminaries are Phillips

Academy, Exeter; St. Paul's School, Concord; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; Literary and Biblical Institute, New Hampton; Colby Academy, New London; New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton; Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter; Pembroke Academy; St. Mary's School, Concord; Brewster Free Academy, Wolfeboro; and Tilden Female Seminary, at West Lebanon.

VIII. HISTORY.

In 1622 Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason obtained from the council for New England a grant of a tract of land "bounded by the Merrimack, the Kennebec, the ocean, and the 'river of Canada.'" The following year, a small party in the service of the proprietors made little settlements on the Piscataqua. Among these were Portsmouth and Dover. These were very feeble for a long time. In 1629 Gorges and Mason dissolved partnership. Mason then obtained a new grant for the territory between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua. He named his province New Hampshire.

During the next few years the region was divided up among many proprietors. This fact led to numerous disputes, and these troubles led the people (in 1641) to put themselves under the protection of Massachusetts. New Hampshire continued a part of Massachusetts for thirty-nine years; that is, till 1680.

In 1680 the King of England made New Hampshire a separate royal province. During Andros's two years' despotic rule over New England (1686-1688), New Hampshire, like her sister colonies, lost her independence. But, when Andros was overthrown, the people took the government into their own hands, and in 1690 placed themselves again under the protection of Massachusetts. From this time till 1741 New Hampshire was sometimes separate from, and at other times united with, Massachusetts. In 1741 it was finally separated, and remained a distinct royal colony.

Though circumstances were not favorable to the rapid growth of New Hampshire, owing to Indian wars and the conflicting claims to the lands, the colony nurtured a hardy, courageous, and liberty-loving people. Both in the Revolutionary struggle and in the war for the Union, New Hampshire won a distinguished reputation.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Counties.—The state is divided into ten counties; namely, Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan.

Subdivisions.—These counties include ten cities, and numerous towns.

Concord (population, 17,004), the capital of New Hampshire and of Merrimack County, is pleasantly situated on the Merrimack River, in the south central part of the state. It is the third city in population. It has valuable granite quarries, abundant water power, and extensive manufactures of carriages, machinery, leather belting and harnesses, furniture, pianos, etc. It has excellent educational facilities.

Manchester (population 44,126), in Hillsboro County, is the metropolis of the state. It is one of the most important manufacturing centers in New England. The river, which here falls 54 feet (Amoskeag Falls), is utilized in vast mills which

manufacture sheeting, drillings, delaines, gingshams, seamless bags, etc. In the value of its cotton and woolen fabrics Manchester ranks as the fourth city in the Union. It is also largely engaged in the manufacture of steam engines, locomotives, linen goods, hosiery, paper, edge tools, carriages, leather, shoes, soap, etc. It is the seat of various benevolent institutions, and has fine schools, a large public library, and various literary societies.

Nashua, a city of Hillsboro County, is situated on Nashua River, near its union with the Merrimack. Manufacturing is the principal industrial interest, and includes the production of cotton goods, steam engines, machinery, locks, boots and shoes, toys, furniture, paper, etc. A canal three miles long, sixty feet wide, and eight feet deep, cut from Nashua River to the Merrimack, supplies motive power for the larger mills and factories. Various lines of railroad afford large railroad facilities.

Dover, a beautiful city in Strafford County, is finely situated for manufacturing, being supplied with water power from the Cochecho, which has here a direct fall of thirty-two feet. It has extensive cotton mills and print works, and also manufactures woolen goods, belting, boots and shoes, etc. It is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in 1623.

Portsmouth, in Rockingham County, situated on the right bank of Piscataqua River, about three miles from the ocean, is the chief commercial city and only seaport of the state. The harbor (between the city and the mouth of the river) is deep and capacious, and, owing to the rapid tides, is never obstructed with ice. It is much frequented by vessels in stormy weather, and it is estimated that two thousand ships could easily find anchorage here. Portsmouth Navy Yard is opposite the city. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent, the leading products being malt liquors, shoes, machinery, brass goods, etc.

Keene, in Cheshire County, is situated on Ashuelot River, at the junction of several railroads. It is a beautiful city, with wide, shaded streets. It has varied manufactures (furniture, shoes, pottery, glue, woolen goods, bricks, carriages, etc.), and is the business center of a fertile agricultural region.

Rochester, a city of Strafford County, on Cochecho River. The water-power here is great, and the railroad facilities excellent. Rochester has extensive manufactures of woolen goods, shoes, bricks, etc.

Somersworth, a city of Strafford County, on Salmon Falls River. It has good water power, and various manufactures, including cotton and woolen goods, shoes, and sashes, blinds and doors.

Laconia, in Belknap County, well located on Winnepesaukee River. Center of extensive local trade. This city has manufactures of hosiery, yarn, woolen goods, sashes and blinds, railroad cars, etc.

Franklin, a city of Merrimack County. Manufactures of paper, pulp, hosiery and dress goods. Seat of the State Orphans' Home. Birthplace of Daniel Webster.

Berlin—in Coos County, on the Androscoggin River. Largely engaged in the sawing of lumber and the manufacture of pulp and paper.

Claremont—a beautiful town of Sullivan County, on Sugar River, and bounded on the west by Connecticut River. Extensive water power. Varied manufactures,—cotton and woolen goods, paper, etc. Seat of the Stevens High School.

Exeter—a town of Rockingham County, is on Exeter River. Rich agricultural resources. Manufactures of shoes, cotton goods, etc. Seat of Phillips Academy and Robinson Female Seminary.

Farmington—in Strafford County, is largely engaged in agriculture, lumbering, and the manufacture of shoes.

Lancaster—in Coos County. Beautifully located, with good water power. Lumbering and farming. Manufactures of furniture, machinery, and medicines.

Lebanon—town of Grafton County, on Masonica River. Superior water power. Man-

ufactures of machinery, farm implements, furniture, edge tools, musical instruments, etc. It contains the village of West Lebanon.

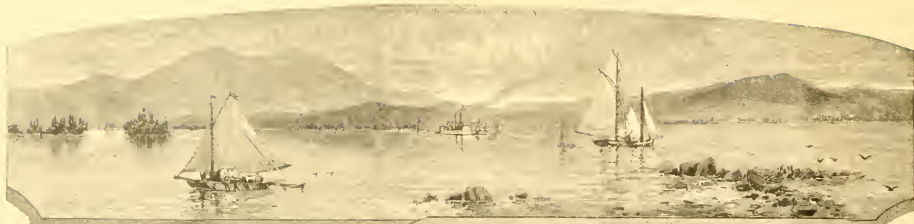
Littleton—a town of Grafton County, on Connecticut River. Water power afforded by the Ammonoosuc River. Manufactures of gloves, shoes, etc.

Pembroke—in Merrimack County, is chiefly engaged in agriculture and lumbering, but also contains the manufacturing village of Suncook.

Wolfeboro—in Carroll County, on shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, in midst of beautiful scenery. Farming and some manufactures. Seat of Brewster Free Academy. Favorite summer resort.

White Mountain Resorts: among the towns and villages of the White Mountain region most noted as summer resorts are Alton Bay, Bethlelem, Campton, Center Harbor, Gilford, Gorham, Jefferson, Lancaster, Littleton, North Conway, Plymouth, Sandwich, Wolfeboro, etc.

VERMONT.



DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 9,565 square miles. Total population, 332,422.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation.—Vermont, the only inland state of New England, is situated between $42^{\circ} 44'$ and $45^{\circ} 43'$ north latitude, and between $71^{\circ} 33'$ and $73^{\circ} 25'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Its length from north to south is 158 miles; its breadth on the northern boundary 90 miles, and on the southern 41 miles.

The eastern boundary is the west bank of the Connecticut River. The western boundary is formed by New York, the deepest channel of Lake Champlain, and the center of Poultney River. In Lake Champlain there are within the limits of the state the islands of North and South Hero, Isle La Motte, Hog, Wool, Butler's, Potter's, Providence, Straw, Gull, and other islands, the most important of which, with a peninsula extending into the lake from Canada, constitute the county of Grand Isle.

According to calculations by the geographer of the U. S. Census the *land* area of Vermont is 9,135 square miles.

II. SURFACE.

General Character.—The surface is greatly diversified by hills and valleys, gentle acclivities, elevated plateaus, and mountains of considerable height.

The **Green Mountains**, which form the most striking surface feature, are a range of the Appalachian system,—the most continuous range of that system in New England. They traverse the state from south to north, mainly in two ridges, of which the eastern (called the East Range) is the more continuous, and the western (the West Range) is the more elevated and precipitous.

The branching of the Green Mountains into the West Range and the East Range occurs at about latitude 44° (somewhat southwest of the center of the state). The former, continuing in a northerly direction, sinks gradually, till it terminates near the northern boundary: the latter extends northeast, and, passing into Canada, is lost on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

The loftiest summits of the Green Mountains are Mount Mansfield, the highest (4,430 feet), Killington Peak, Camel's Hump, Lincoln, and Jay Peak, all over 4,000 feet high.

III. DRAINAGE.

Rivers.—The Connecticut River, marking the entire boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, belongs wholly to the latter state.

The eastern section of Vermont is drained by the tributaries of the Connecticut, and the western section chiefly by affluents of Lake Champlain; the Green Mountains (the main ridge and the East Range) forming the watershed between them.

Into the Connecticut flow, in this state, Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Wait's, White, Ottaquechee, Black, Williams, Saxton's, West, Green, North, and Deerfield rivers. The chief affluents of Lake Champlain are Otter Creek (navigable eight miles, to Vergennes) and Poultney, Pawlet, Winooski, Lamoille (the two latter breaking through the Green Mountains) and Missisquoi rivers.

Lakes.—Lake Champlain, nearly two thirds of which is situated within the state, is 120 miles in length, with an extreme width of over 12 miles, and an average width of about 4½ miles. It affords important steam navigation, and is much visited for its beauty and historic associations. There is a good harbor at Burlington.

Of Lake Memphremagog (33 miles long), the southern third is in the state; it is drained into the St. Lawrence.

There are numerous smaller lakes, the principal of which are lakes Willoughby, Maidstone, Seymour, Dunmore, Austin, and Bomoseen.

Scenery.—Among the objects interesting to the tourist may be mentioned the rounded summits of the Green Mountains, clothed with evergreen forests or rich grass, the aspect of which led the early French explorers to call them *monts verts* (green mountains, whence the name "Vermont"); the many striking cataracts, as Belows Falls on the Connecticut, the Great Falls of the Lamoille, the Falls of the Missisquoi at Troy, Winooski Falls, Passumpsic Falls, etc.; and the picturesque scenery of lakes Champlain, Memphremagog, Willoughby, etc.

IV. CLIMATE.

General Character.—The winters are long and the summers are exceedingly pleasant. The weather is free from sudden changes and the state is remarkably healthful.

Details.—The average annual temperature at Burlington is about 44°; at Lunenburg, about 42°.

V. INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Vermont is, in the main, an agricultural and a grazing state. The intervals and a considerable portion of the uplands have a rich, fertile soil, yielding abundantly hay, potatoes, oats, wheat, Indian corn, apples and other varieties of fruit, and all the ordinary farm products. But, as a large proportion of the land is better adapted to grazing than to tillage, much attention has been given to the raising of live stock; and the horses, cattle, sheep, swine, butter and cheese, and wool, are noted for their excellent quality. The state ranks first in the production of maple sugar.

Manufactures.—Though not so extensively or exclusively engaged in manufacturing as the other New England States, Vermont has a large interest in this industry.

Among the principal items of manufacture are sawed and planed lumber, woolen goods, flour and grist mill products, scales and balances, leather, and marble and granite work.

Special items of manufacture will be noted under the description of places.

Quarrying and Mining.—The mineral wealth of Vermont is important. Marble of many hues (pure white, black, pale red, mottled, etc.), limestone, soapstone, granite, slate, iron,

copper, manganese, kaolin, etc., are found in abundance, and are largely quarried and mined. The state has also numerous mineral springs.

Lumbering.—Forests are quite extensive, the principal trees being the spruce, hemlock, pine, cedar, and fir, among coniferous timber trees, and beech, oak, rock maple, birch, basswood, etc., among deciduous trees.

Large quantities of lumber, fire-wood, tanners' bark, maple sugar, and charcoal are produced from the forests.

Commerce.—A considerable foreign commerce is carried on with Canada. Much of the trade of Lake Champlain passes by the Champlain and Hudson Canal and Hudson River to New York. The shipments by railroad between the West and the ports of Boston and Portland are also very large.

Transportation.—In addition to its fine water facilities, the state is well equipped with railroads, of which there are about 1,000 miles.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

Executive.—The principal executive officers are the governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary of state, and auditor, who are elected by the people for two years.

The legislative department, called the General Assembly, consists of a Senate of thirty members chosen from the counties, and a House of Representatives numbering two hundred and forty-six members,—one from each city and town. The members are chosen biennially.

The judiciary comprises the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, county, probate, and justice courts, and municipal courts in certain cities and villages.

National Representation.—The state is represented in Congress by two senators and two representatives, and hence has four votes in the electoral college.

VII. EDUCATION.

Public.—The common schools of the state are under the general supervision of the state superintendent of education, who is chosen by the General Assembly for two years. The certification of teachers is by county examiners. Each town elects three school directors and sustains its own schools. The immediate direction of the schools is in the hands of a town superintendent appointed by the directors. It is required by law that all children between eight and fifteen years of age shall attend school twenty-eight weeks each year.

In the large towns graded and high schools are sustained; and the state assists three normal schools,—at Randolph, Castleton, and Johnson.

Higher Instruction.—Among the more important institutions for the higher instruction are the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College in Burlington (founded in 1791), Middlebury College at Middlebury (opened in 1800), Norwich University at Northfield (opened in 1834), St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Montpelier Seminary, Goddard Seminary at Barre, Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Burr and Burton Seminary at Green Mountain, Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, and Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Center.

VIII. HISTORY.

Early History.—The first white settlement in what is now Vermont was made in 1724 at Fort Dummer, near the present site of Brattleboro, though more than a century previously (1609) the region had been visited by Champlain, a French officer whose name was given to the lake.

The fertile lands along the upper Connecticut, Winooski, and Otter Creek, began to attract attention about the middle of the eighteenth century, and in 1768 one hundred and thirty-eight townships had been granted by the British governor, Wentworth of New Hampshire, who claimed the soil. At this time the region west of Connecticut River (that is, Vermont) was known as the "New Hampshire Grants."

In 1763 a claim to the territory was set up by the royal governor of New York, and the king decided in favor of New York. Acts of hostility toward the New York authorities followed, in consequence of their attempting to eject the settlers from their lands; and in 1777 the people of Vermont declared themselves independent, drew up a state constitution, elected a governor and state officers, and applied for admission into the confederacy, but were refused.

Though not recognized as an independent commonwealth during the war of the Revolution, Vermont maintained an independent government, and took an earnest part in the struggle for freedom. In the actions at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and at Bennington, Stillwater, and Hubbardton, the "Green Mountain Boys" won an illustrious name.

The troubles with New York were settled in 1790, and on March 4, 1791, after maintaining an independent government for thirteen years, Vermont was admitted into the Union.

State History.—Vermont was the first state received into the Union in addition to the original thirteen. She at once began a career of prosperity beyond that of the other states.

In the war of 1812 the "Vermont Volunteers" took an active part in the battle of Plattsburgh and the naval conflict on Lake Champlain. In the war of secession, 1861–65, the state also took a prominent part, sending to the field many thousands of admirable troops.

The state constitution was amended in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870 and 1883.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Counties.—Vermont contains fourteen counties, namely: Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor.

Subdivisions.—These counties comprise six cities and 240 organized towns. The cities are Burlington, Rutland, Barre, St. Albans, Montpelier, and Vergennes.

Montpelier, the state capital and county seat of Washington County, is situated on Winooski River. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has excellent railroad facilities and good

water power. The state-house is a handsome granite edifice, with a dome which is 124 feet high. Montpelier carries on varied manufactures, and is the seat of the Montpelier Seminary, and has an excellent system of public schools.

Burlington, county seat of Chittenden County, is on Lake Champlain, at the head of Burlington Bay. It is the largest city in the state, and has an admirable location, commanding magnificent views of lake and mountain scenery. It has a good harbor, protected by a breakwater.

Burlington is one of the chief lumber markets in the United States, has numerous manufacturing establishments, and is the seat of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

Rutland, county seat of Rutland County, is situated on Otter Creek, at the junction of several railroads. It is the second city in the state. It has several foundries and machine shops, and extensive scale works. The educational facilities are excellent. The town of West Rutland lies west of the city and, like the town of Proctor, was formerly a part of Rutland, and is the seat of extensive marble quarries.

St. Albans, county seat of Franklin County, is situated on Lake Champlain, and is an important point for trade with Canada. It contains extensive car shops of the Central Vermont Railroad, and is the depot of a large trade in butter and cheese.

Brattleboro, in Windham County, is situated on the Connecticut River, which is here bridged. It has large manufactures of carriages, organs, and machinery. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been settled in 1724. It is the seat of the Brattleboro Retreat, an asylum for insane patients.

St. Johnsbury, county seat of Caledonia County, is situated on the Passumpsic River. It is an important railroad center, and the location of an extensive establishment for the manufacture of scales. It contains a fine town library, and is the seat of the St. Johnsbury Academy.

Barre, in Washington County, is the seat of some of the finest granite quarries in the United States. The city and town are growing and prosperous.

Bennington, in Bennington County, is an important manufacturing town, containing, among other establishments, iron foundries and knitting mills. There are also manufactures of machinery, lumber, chairs, etc. Near here was fought the famous battle of Bennington, in 1777.

Colchester, on Lake Champlain, in Chittenden County, lies in an excellent dairying region. Winooski is the principal village. It has ample water power and varied manufactures, including woolen, cotton, wood and iron.

Vergennes, on Otter Creek, near Lake Champlain, has been a city for over one hundred years. It has fine location, good water power and considerable manufactures.

Brandon—in Rutland County, is situated near Otter Creek. Extensive quarries of marble, and manufactures of marble, iron castings, carriages, paint, etc.

Castleton—in Rutland County, is a railroad junction, and has various manufactures. It is the seat of one of the state normal schools.

Derby—in Orleans County on Lake Memphremagog. Fine farming and dairying region. Abundant water power from Clyde River.

Fairhaven—in Rutland County. Slate quarries. Large manufactures of milled and roofing slates. Summer resort.

Hartford—in Windsor County, on Connecticut River. A beautiful dairy and stock-farming region. White River junction principal railroad center.

Middlebury—county seat of Addison County. Is in an agricultural region. It has abundant water power, and several manufactures. Fine marble quarries. Seat of Middlebury College.

Northfield—in Washington County. Slate quarries; granite works; manufactures of lumber, etc. Seat of Norwich University.

Poultney—in Rutland County. Manufactures

of lumber, agricultural implements, slate-working machinery, cheese, etc. Center of the Vermont slate business.

Randolph—in Orange County. Varied manufactures. Seat of state normal school.

Rockingham—in Windham County, on Connecticut River. Bellows Falls, the principal village, has ample water power and large manufactures of paper, farm implements, etc.

Springfield—in Windsor County, on the Black River. Varied manufactures—cotton goods, machinery, toys, plows, churns, last machines, etc.

Stowe, Dowsville, Newport, and Manchester, are popular summer resorts.

Swanton—in Franklin County, on Missisquoi River. Railroad facilities. It has marble quarries and marble manufactures, saw-mills, etc.

Woodstock—county seat of Windsor County, is situated on the Ottaquebee River, in an agricultural region. It has railroad facilities, and manufactures of lumber, carriages and sleighs, and doors, sash and blinds.

MASSACHUSETTS.



DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 8,315 square miles. Total population (1895), 2,500,183.]

I. SITUATION, EXTENT, AND COAST.

Situation.—Massachusetts is situated between $41^{\circ} 10'$ and $42^{\circ} 53'$ north latitude, and between $69^{\circ} 50'$ and $73^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Its extreme length (from northeast to southwest) is 160 miles; its breadth, from 47 to 90 miles. The eastern section is rendered irregular by the two projecting arms of Cape Ann and Cape Cod. The main body of the state, comprising two thirds of its surface, is in its general form a parallelogram about 100 miles long and 50 broad.

In area Massachusetts ranks as the fourth of the New England States.

Coast-line.—The coast-line is very irregular. In addition to the great peninsulas of Cape Ann and Cape Cod are many lesser projections; and these with the islands inclose numerous bays and sounds, among which are Massachusetts Bay (which once gave its name to the province), Cape Cod Bay, Buzzards Bay, Vineyard Sound, Nantucket Sound, and many minor inbreakings of the ocean. The state has many excellent harbors, the best of which are at Boston and New Bedford.

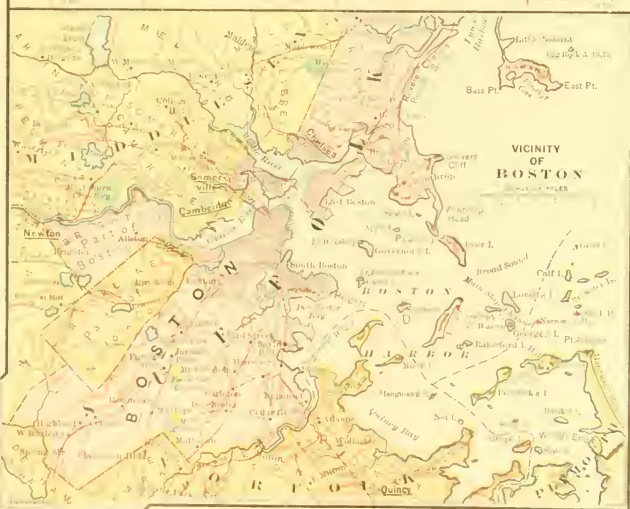
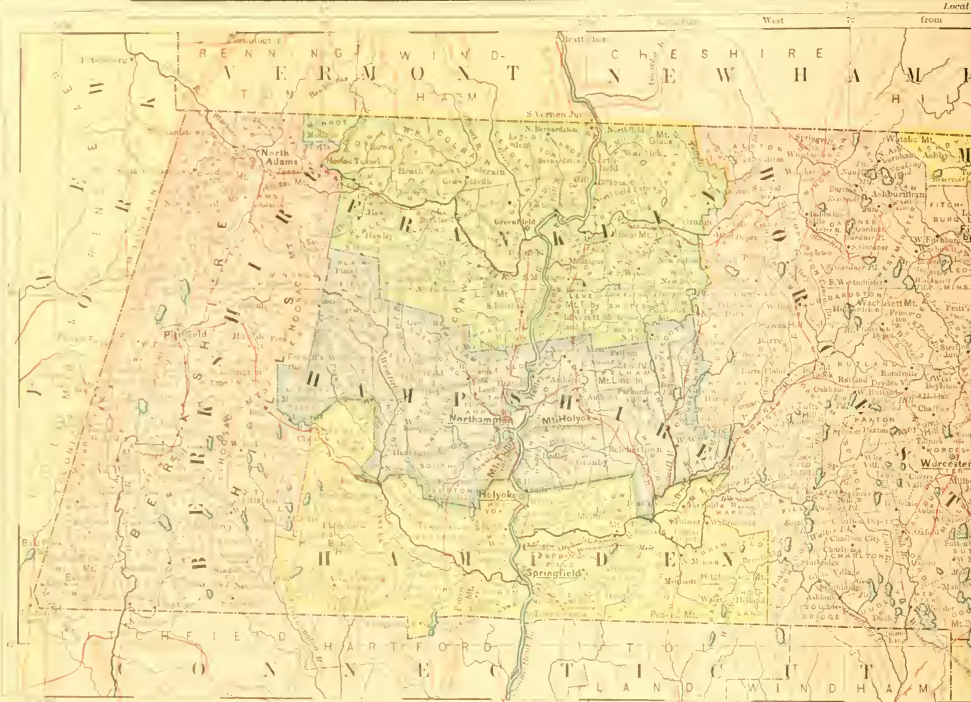
Islands.—The largest islands are Marthas Vineyard (21 miles long) and Nantucket (15 miles long). The Elizabeth Islands are a group of six between Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound. Boston harbor is studded with islands. Plum Island is notable as the northernmost of those sand-spits that characterize the Atlantic coast south of New York.

II. SURFACE.

Divisions.—The surface of the state is greatly diversified. It is naturally divided into four physical regions,—the Berkshire Hills, the Connecticut Valley, the Central Divide, and the Atlantic Slope.



Berkshire Hills.—The Berkshire Hills, or western highlands, are the most rugged and elevated part of the state, and consist of the Taconic and the Hoosac mountains. They are separated by the Housatonic River, and are ranges of the Green Mountains, continuing into Connecticut.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation and Extent. — What states border on Massachusetts? What is the boundary on the east? Between what parallels and what meridians? Measure by the scale of miles the extreme length and width.

Coast. — What are the two principal peninsulas? Name the bays. What bay on the east? What two on the south? Name the chief coves.

Surface. — What mountain ranges in the western part? What two peaks in the Taconic Range. What two peaks in the Hoosac Range? What peak in the north central part of the state?

Rivers. — What is the principal river? Name four other rivers. What two rivers between the Hoosac and the Merrimack? What river drains the northeastern part? What river flows into Narragansett Bay? Into Long Island Sound?

Counties. — Which is the most western county? The one the most easterly? Which counties are intersected by Connecticut? Name the star-shaped counties. Which counties border on Rhode Island? Which county borders on New York?

Cities and Towns. — Name and locate the most northern city. Name four cities on the Merrimack. Name three cities on the coast of Boston. What city on an arm of Buzzards Bay? What city near the center of the state? What city near the center of Worcester county? What cities on the coast of the Bay of Shelter of Berkshire County? In the north of the state? What is the county seat of the county in the north of the state?



MASSACHUSETTS

EXPLANATION
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 Railroads & Canals
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 y in the state.
 immediate
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No Man's Land
 From Washington 6° 20'

Longitude East
 6° 20' the Meridian at Washington

The delightfully variegated scenery of the Berkshire Hills has long been celebrated. The loftiest elevation in the state is Greylock (3,335 feet), a peak of Saddle Mountain. Berkshire County has at least six other peaks each exceeding 2,000 feet in height.

Connecticut Valley. — The valley of the Connecticut is a beautiful, fertile region, delightfully varied in hill and dale. In this part of the State are various elevations (belonging to the White Mountain system), among which the most important are Mount Tom (about 1,300 feet) and Mount Holyoke (about 1,200 feet). These, with other mountains in this region, have steep and precipitous sides.

Central Divide. — The Central Divide is a highland region, forming the watershed between the streams flowing into the Connecticut and those flowing into arms of the Atlantic Ocean.

A broken line from north to south through the central part of Worcester County indicates approximately the eastern boundary of this region. The mountains are a prolongation of the White Mountain system; and the loftiest summit is Mount Wachusett (about 2,000 feet high).

Atlantic Slope. — The Atlantic Slope, extending from the Central Divide to the coast, has a varied surface of hill and plain; the eastern and northeastern parts being hilly and irregular, and the southeastern section being generally low and broken.

III. DRAINAGE.

Character. — Every part of the state is well watered; but in general the streams are more useful for their water power than as channels of communication.

The Connecticut, the largest river, is not navigable in this state owing to its rapid descent; but it has been dammed at Turners Falls and Holyoke, and furnishes unlimited water power.

The Merrimac, entering the state from New Hampshire, has a course of forty miles in Massachusetts, and is navigable to Haverhill, eighteen miles from its mouth. It supplies extensive water power to Lowell, Lawrence, and other manufacturing centers.

Other Rivers. — The Housatonic, Hoosac, Deerfield, Mill, Westfield, Miller's, Chicopee, Ware, Swift, Nashua, Concord, Blackstone, Assabet, Shawsheen, Spicket, Powow, Nemasket, and Taunton rivers, with many smaller streams, afford water power, which is very extensively utilized.

Lakes. — The state contains numerous small but picturesque lakes and ponds, from which large quantities of ice are obtained.

IV. CLIMATE.

General Character. — The climatic changes are liable to be sudden and extreme. The summers are warm, with periods of very high temperature; the winters, especially in the mountainous districts, are long and severe.

Details. — The mean annual temperature is about 48°; of spring, 43°; of summer, 71°; of fall, 51°; of winter, 21°.

V. INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing, in which Massachusetts holds the first rank, is the leading industry. Water, electricity, and steam are used as motors to a vast extent.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, paper, carriage and

twine, cotton goods, cutlery, chairs, lasts, straw goods, woolen goods, as well as textiles in general, and in bleaching and dyeing, Massachusetts ranks above all other states.

The leading specialties of manufacture are boots and shoes, and cotton and woolen goods; and Massachusetts is the great center of these industries in the United States.

The amount of capital employed in manufactures, and the value of the annual products, are greater in New York and Pennsylvania; but, in proportion to the population, the industries of Massachusetts are more extensive than those of either of the states named.

Agriculture. — Nature has not favored Massachusetts with a fertile soil, and so compact is its population, and so great the proportion engaged in manufacturing, that the state does not raise food sufficient to supply home consumption. Still agriculture is pursued with great scientific skill; and many of its farms, cultivated with the care of gardens, are very productive.

A leading authority says, "The beautiful and easily cultivated Connecticut Valley is hardly excelled in fertility by any region in the world; and even its outlying elevated sandy plains (Westfield, Chicopee, Granby, etc.) are admirably easy of culture, and give remunerative crops. In Berkshire much of the soil is generous, and well adapted to dairying and general agriculture. Western Franklin County makes a specialty of live-stock and butter; the Connecticut Valley, of tobacco, broom-corn, and the cereals; northwestern Worcester County, of cheese and butter; Essex and Norfolk, of market-garden products; Middlesex, of garden products and milk. Hay and forage crops are everywhere important productions."

Fisheries. — The fisheries of Massachusetts have long been among its leading industries, and far exceed in value those of any other state.

Gloucester, Yarmouth, and Provincetown are the principal fishing-ports; but Newburyport, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Plymouth, and the minor ports, do considerable deep-sea fishing, bringing in fares of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, sea trout, fish oil, etc., from the banks and coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bays of Fundy and Chaleur. The coast fisheries are extensive, taking mainly cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, bluefish, bass, etc., besides menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The river fisheries are lucrative, great attention having lately been given to the stocking of the fresh waters of the state with food fishes.

New Bedford and Nantucket were for a long period the chief whaling ports of the world.

Quarrying and Mining. — Granite is extensively quarried in the eastern part of the state (as at Rockport, Graniteville, Gloucester, Quincy, Fall River, etc.), and is an important article of export. Beds of excellent iron ore and valuable glass sand are found in the Housatonic Valley; the Connecticut Valley affords a handsome brown sandstone; and the marbles and limestones of Berkshire are extensively worked for building stone and for lime burners' use.

The state is not rich in minerals, though in addition to those already mentioned may be named ores of silver found at Newburyport and mined to some extent, and lead ores found at various points in Essex County.

The coal of Massachusetts is of the anthracite class, and is of a kind that can not be profitably mined.

Ice Trade. — The ice trade and the harvesting and storage of ice for commercial purposes form an important industry in the eastern part of the state.

Ship-building. — Ship-building in Massachusetts is carried

on to some extent—in Boston, and at Newburyport, Gloucester, and other places.

Commerce.—The commerce of Massachusetts—domestic and foreign—is very large; and in foreign commerce the state is second only to New York.

The chief exports are the varied manufactures of the state and of New England, the breadstuffs and meats of the Central States, together with fish, dairy products, ice, and granite.

The ports of entry are Boston, Barnstable, Edgartown, Fall River, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nantucket, New Bedford, Newburyport, Plymouth, and Salem.

Transportation.—In proportion to its surface, no other state is so thoroughly supplied with railroads and other means of communication as Massachusetts. The total length of railroads is (exclusive of double tracks, etc.) over two thousand miles, crossing the state in every direction, and connecting with the trunk lines of the country.

Massachusetts was one of the first states to enter largely into railroad construction, and has always assisted its railroads liberally.

The celebrated Hoosac Tunnel, cut by the state in order to form easy communication with the Great West, is a noted instance of its enterprise and lavish expenditure in opening direct lines of travel.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

The executive officers are a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general. There is also a council of eight members, besides the lieutenant-governor. All are elected annually by the people.

The legislature is called the General Court. It consists of a Senate of forty members and a House of Representatives of two hundred and forty members, elected annually.

The judiciary comprises the Supreme Court (consisting of a chief justice and six associate justices), a Superior Court (with a chief and fifteen associates), courts of probate and insolvency, together with municipal and minor courts.

National Representation.—According to the census of 1890 the state is entitled to two senators and thirteen representatives in Congress, and to fifteen votes in the electoral college.

VII. EDUCATION.

History.—The free public school system of Massachusetts is almost as old as the history of the state,

The compulsory establishment of public schools in Massachusetts dates from 1647. The law was as follows: "It is ordered that every township of fifty householders shall appoint one to teach all children to read and write, and that, when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a *grammar-school*, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university."—PALFREY, *History of New England*.

State Supervision.—The State Board of Education (consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and eight appointed members) has a general supervision of the public schools; and the secretary of the board acts as state superintendent of public instruction; but the direct control of school affairs is intrusted by the people to local committees and superintendents.

The state board has the supervision of the nine state normal schools,—at Framingham, Salem, Worcester, Bridgewater, Westfield, Fitchburg, Lowell, North Adams, and Barnstable,—and of the State Normal Art School in Boston.

Town Schools.—All the towns of any considerable size have graded schools, including primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools, supported and controlled by the people. It is required by law that all children between eight and fourteen years of age must attend school at least thirty weeks in each year.

Private Institutions.—The higher institutions of learning not under the patronage of the state include universities, colleges, and professional schools and academies.

Among the institutions for the higher instruction of men are Harvard University at Cambridge (founded in 1636), Williams College at Williamstown (1793), Amherst College at Amherst (1821), College of the Holy Cross at Worcester (1843), Tufts College at Medford (1850), Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston (1861), Boston College (1863), Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst (1863), Worcester Polytechnic Institute (1865), Boston University (1869), for both sexes, and Clark University at Worcester (1887).

Among the institutions for the higher instruction of women are Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College at South Hadley (1837), Wellesley College at Wellesley (1870), Smith College at Northampton (1871), and Radcliffe College at Cambridge (1894).

VIII. HISTORY.

Settlement.—The first settlement in Massachusetts was made on the Elizabeth Islands by Bartholomew Gosnold and thirty English colonists; but it was soon abandoned. In 1614 the famous Capt. John Smith visited the coast of Massachusetts and that more to the north, and made an interesting map of the region, which he named New England.

The first permanent settlement in Massachusetts was made by a small band of persecuted English Independents, called "the Pilgrim Fathers." They sailed from England in the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth, Dec. 21, 1620. During the first few years they suffered many hardships.

In 1628 a small colony under John Endicott reached Naumkeag to reinforce a settlement made two years before under the auspices of some Dorchester adventurers. The name of the place was changed to Salem, which became the foundation of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1629 a number of wealthy English Puritans formed the "Company of Massachusetts Bay," and having obtained a charter from Charles I., began to send out Puritan emigrants.

In 1630 the charter and powers of government were transferred to New England,—an act which gave the Massachusetts Bay colony self-government, and determined many wealthy and influential English Puritans to emigrate to America. In 1630 a fleet of thirteen vessels, carrying nearly fifteen hundred settlers, with John Winthrop as governor, came to Massachusetts Bay colony, where they founded Boston, Dorchester, Cambridge, and other places.

Colonial History.—Among the more important events in the colonial history of Massachusetts were the Pequot war, which involved all the New England settlements, and closed with the severe defeat of the savages in 1637; King Philip's war, which broke out in 1675, and ended with the death of that Indian chief the following year; and the abolition of the Massachusetts charter and liberties by King James II. in 1686, when the despotic Andros was made governor.

In 1692 the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were united under the name of MASSACHUSETTS, and a charter was granted by King William III. At this time Massachusetts,

including the "District of Maine" contained a population of about 63,000, and, under the charter granted by King William, continued to be a charter colony till the Declaration of Independence. During the hundred years before independence, the people of Massachusetts were engaged in the various "French and Indian wars;" and in these contests the colonists suffered severely.

Of the events preceding the Declaration of Independence, the Boston Massacre in 1770, and the destruction of the tea in 1773, are notable incidents. In the Revolution Massachusetts withstood British troops at Lexington; at Concord she

"Fired the shot heard round the world;"

and the first great battle was fought at Bunker Hill in June, 1775.

State History.—The Federal Constitution was ratified by a state convention in January, 1788. Previously to this (in 1780) a state constitution had been adopted by the people. Numerous amendments have since been made. The patriotic part taken by Massachusetts in the war of secession is recorded in history.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Counties.—Massachusetts is divided into fourteen counties; namely, Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester.

Subdivisions.—These counties comprise thirty-two cities and numerous towns.

Boston (pop., 1895, 496,920) is the capital and metropolis of Massachusetts, and the leading city of New England. It is situated in Suffolk County, on Massachusetts Bay, at the mouths of Charles and Mystic rivers.

The city includes in one corporation what were formerly Boston, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton, and Charlestown. Including the inhabitants of the suburban towns not yet annexed, Boston comprises a population of about a million.

Boston is the terminus of many railroads. Numerous bridges, including many railroad bridges, connect the suburbs with the heart of the city; and East Boston and Chelsea are reached by steam ferries. The harbor is excellent, as are also the wharves, warehouses, and other shipping facilities. There are many lines of coasting steamers, and of steamships sailing between Boston and European ports.

Boston is the chief emporium of New England manufactures, the leading market in the world for hides, boots and shoes, and the center of trade in wool and American dry goods. In the value of its imports Boston ranks next to New York; and in the value of exports and imports it is the third city in the Union.

The city has long been famous in literature, science, and art. There are scores of literary, educational, scientific, musical, art, and charitable associations, many of them incorporated and endowed. The public school system—the model for educational organization in most of the larger cities of the country—is unsurpassed in efficiency, and includes institutions of every grade, from the primary to the high, normal, and Latin schools. The public library is one of the most noted, and its building one of the grandest of its kind in the world.

The original town stood upon a peninsula called Shawmut, and afterwards Tremont or Trimountain, from its three conspicuous hills, of which only one (Beacon Hill) now remains. The name Trimountain was in 1630 changed to Boston, in honor of Boston in Lincolnshire, Eng., several leading men among the founders of the town having been natives of Lincolnshire.

Boston was incorporated as a city in 1822.

Worcester, pleasantly located at the head of the Blackstone River, is one of the county seats of Worcester County. Its situation at the junction of several important railway lines, and in the central part of the state, gives it great commercial and political importance, and its familiar title of the "Heart of the Commonwealth." The manufactures are varied and extensive, the chief articles being shoes, iron goods (most extensive wire mills in the world), woolen goods, planer's lathes, machinists' tools, firearms, bicycles, and machinery. Other important items are cotton goods, carpets, hardware, and furniture.

Worcester has a well-deserved reputation for the excellence of its educational institutions. These include, in addition to the fine system of graded public schools, a state normal school, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Clark University, the Worcester Academy, the Highland Military Academy, and the Jesuit College of the Holy Cross.

The Union Depot is a handsome granite structure; and among the other fine buildings are those of the English and Classical high schools, the courthouse, the United States government building, and the Free Public Library.

Worcester was first settled in 1675, and was incorporated as a city in 1848.

Lowell is finely situated on the Merrimac River, at its confluence with the Concord. It is one of the county seats of Middlesex County, and is the most westerly of the four cities in this state on the Merrimac River. This river falls more than thirty feet at Lowell, affording very great water power, which is utilized by means of locks and canals. Steam power is also very extensively employed.

Lowell is widely celebrated as one of the greatest manufacturing cities of America, the cotton and woolen mill buildings alone approaching two hundred in number, with over a million and a half of spindles. Among other important items of manufacture may be mentioned machinery, chemicals, carriages, furniture, carpets, and shoes. There are also extensive bleaching and dye works. In the factories of this city about twenty thousand operatives find employment.

Lowell is an important railroad center. It has a textile school, and is the seat of a state normal school.

It was incorporated as a city in 1836.

Fall River, a city and seaport of Bristol County, is situated on Mount Hope Bay (an arm of Narragansett Bay), at the mouth of Taunton River. The city derives its name from the outlet of Watuppa Pond (an extensive sheet of water to the east), which here falls 135 feet in the course of half a mile. The extensive water power thus afforded, and its excellent harbor, accessible to the largest vessels, have contributed to the industrial activity of Fall River. This city takes a leading rank in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, having more than sixty mills, containing over two million spindles. There is also extensive manufacture of nails, machinery, and iron goods. The fishing interest is considerable.

Fall River is on one of the main lines of travel between Boston and New York. Steamboats connect this place daily with the latter city and with Newport and Providence. Fall River was incorporated in 1854.

Cambridge, a city and one of the county seats of Middlesex County, occupies a beautiful situation on the Charles River, which separates it from Boston. It is celebrated as the seat of Harvard University, the oldest and best endowed collegiate institution in the United States. Cambridge is, next to Boston, the wealthiest city in the state, and its beautiful streets are lined with fine residences. Its business, though considerable, is relatively small. The printing interest was early established here, and the manufacture of books is to-day one of the chief industries. Iron, glass, soap, steam engines, and lumber are important items of manufacture.

Cambridge is one of the oldest places in New England, having been settled in 1630. The city now comprises East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and North Cambridge, as well as "Old Cambridge," the part first settled. It was incorporated in 1846.

Lynn, a city of Essex County, is located on Massachusetts Bay, near the foot of Nahant Peninsula, about ten miles northeast of Boston. Its chief

commercial consequence is due to its great manufacture of ladies' shoes, in which industry it is the leading city in the Union. Lynn is surrounded by a picturesque country, and the city has a large public park, and contains many handsome villas. It was incorporated in 1850. Nahant, at the extremity of the point of land of that name, is a famous summer resort.

Lawrence, one of the county seats of Essex County, is on both banks of the Merrimac River, which here falls about thirty feet. Its water power is made available by a splendid granite dam nearly a thousand feet long, and by canals, one on each side of the river. Its great natural advantages have given Lawrence its industrial importance. There are numerous cotton and woolen mills, besides establishments for the manufacture of machinery, boilers, etc., boots and shoes, paper, and clothing. The city has an excellent public library. Lawrence was incorporated in 1853.

Springfield, a city and the county seat of Hampden County, well situated on the Connecticut, near the southern boundary of the state, has widely diversified and flourishing industries, comprising publishing, pork-packing, and the manufacture of machinery and railroad cars.

The United States Army and Arsenal at this place are the most extensive in the country, and were established in 1795. An iron railroad bridge and three other bridges here cross the Connecticut.

Springfield was settled in 1635, and was incorporated as a city in 1852.

New Bedford, one of the county seats of Bristol County, on Acushnet River, was incorporated in 1847. Its commodious harbor was once the seat of extraordinary activity in the business of the whale fisheries. For a period of more than a hundred years it has been the leading whaling port of the world; but with the growth of the petroleum trade the fisheries have greatly fallen off. Cotton manufacturing is now the principal industry. There are also manufactures of woolen goods, cordage, flour, shoes, glass, soap, silverware, machinists' tools, oil, etc. New Bedford is a center of wealth and culture.

Somerville, a city of Middlesex County, has a beautiful and elevated situation about three miles west of Boston. It is chiefly a city of residences for people transacting business in the metropolis, but has considerable manufactures of glass, earthenware, etc. Pork-packing is an important industry. Somerville has historic interest as the scene of many stirring events in colonial and Revolutionary times.

Holyoke has a handsome situation on the Connecticut, in Hampden County. This city has extensive cotton and woolen mills, and other factories, but is best known from its great product of paper and paper goods. There are many thousand operatives in the cotton factories and the paper mills. It was incorporated in 1873.

Salem, a seaport city, one of the county seats of Essex County, is on a fine harbor of Massachusetts Bay. It is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been settled in 1628, and had formerly an extensive foreign commerce. The shipping interest is now mainly confined to the coasting trade, in which ice and coal are the prominent items. Salem has manufactures of cotton goods, cars, leather, and boots and shoes. A state normal school for girls, the Peabody Academy of Sciences, the Salem Athenæum, and the Essex Institute are located at this place. The city contains many fine old mansions dating from the period of its greatest mercantile supremacy. Salem was incorporated in 1836.

Chelsea (incorporated in 1857), a city of Suffolk County, is a residential suburb of Boston, from which it is separated by Mystic River. There are considerable manufactures of rubber goods, stoves, machinery, cordage, shoes, etc. A United States marine hospital and a soldiers' home are located here.

Haverhill (incorporated in 1869) is a city of Essex County, on the Merrimac, about 20 miles from its mouth. The boot and shoe industry, in which this city is chiefly engaged, is of great importance, employing thousands of people. Hats, caps, bricks, and flannel are other items of manufacture.

Brockton (incorporated in 1881), an enterprising and thriving city of Plymouth County. The manufacture of boots and shoes is the chief industrial pursuit. Among the other manufactures are rubber goods, elastic goring for shoes, nails, and machinery.

Taunton (incorporated in 1864, a city and one of the county seats of Bristol County, is a railroad center at the head of navigation on Taunton River. Two streams tributary to that river traverse the place, and within the city limits are several flourishing village centers. The manufactures are active and widely diversified, the leading items being cotton goods,

machinery, bricks, hardware, nails and tacks, paper, shoes, and boots and shoes. Taunton is the seat of a state lunatic hospital. The city has a fine public library. There are many beautiful private mansions, in highly ornamented grounds.

Gloucester (incorporated in 1873), a seaport city of Essex County, on Cape Ann, is a well-known place of summer resort. Its deep harbor is the seat of extensive cod and mackerel fisheries, in which it takes the leading position, employing over 5,000 men and 500 vessels. The origin of this place in the domestic fisheries dates back more than two hundred years. There is a large importation of foreign salt for use in the fisheries. Ship-building is extensively carried on, as well as trade in the granite quarried in the vicinity.

Newton (incorporated in 1873) is a beautiful city of Middlesex County, situated on the Charles River, eight miles from Boston. Numerous thriving villages are contained within the limits of Newton; and, though chiefly known as a residential place, it has manufactures of cotton, paper, silk, cordage, glue, and other articles. There are several excellent private seminaries.

Malden (incorporated in 1881), a city of Middlesex County, four miles north of Boston. A favorite residence of Boston merchants. Among the many manufactures are rubber shoes, carpets and Turkey red, wall paper, shoe lasts, paints, etc.

Adams — in Berkshire County, on Hoosac River.

Beautiful situation. Manufactures of cotton goods, paper, woolen goods, and lime.

Amesbury — in Essex County, on the Merrimac, between Haverhill and Newburyport. Manufactures of carriages, woolen and cotton goods, shoes, carriage lamps and mountings, street cars, boots, etc.

Beverly — a city in Essex County, on an inlet of the Atlantic. Connected by bridge with Salem. Good harbor. Considerable fishing interest. Manufactures of shoes, moccasins, carriages, potters' ware, bricks, machinery, and paperboxes. Summer resort.

Brookline — in Norfolk County, on Charles River, four miles southwest of Boston. Wealthiest suburb of Boston. Elegant villas with highly ornamented grounds. Manufacture of philosophical instruments.

Chicopee — a city in Hampden County, on the Connecticut, at the mouth of the Chicopee River. Fine water power, cotton mills and manufactures of bicycles, agricultural tools, bronze statuary, firearms, etc.

Clinton — in Worcester County, on Nashua River. Extensive manufactures of ginghams and plaids, carpets, combs, wire cloth, machinery, etc.

Everett — a city in Middlesex County, on Mystic River, opposite Boston, and the home of many fine workers. Excellent educational facilities.

Fitchburg — a city in Worcester County, and one of its county seats. Fine water power of Nashua River. Manufactures of machinery, paper, cotton and woolen goods, firearms, bicycles, etc.

Franklin — in Middlesex County, between Boston and Worcester. An important industrial center, manufacturing rubber clothing, boots and shoes, straw goods, carriage wheels, chairs, harness, etc. Seat of a state normal school.

Greenfield — a beautiful village, county seat of Franklin County, near the confluence of the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers. Fine water powers. Manufactures of cutlery, edge tools, etc.

Hyde Park — a flourishing town in Norfolk County, on Newport River. Proximity to Boston. Water power. Manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, paper, curled hair, machinery, etc.

Marlboro — a city in Middlesex County. Manufactures great quantities of boots and shoes, also machinery and cigars.

Medford — a city in Middlesex County, on Mystic River. Seat of Tufts College. Various manufactures; Medford ram.

Milford — in Worcester County. Town contains the village of South Milford. Manufactures of boots and shoes.

Natick — in Middlesex County, at the southern

extremity of Cochichewick Lake. Extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, clothing, and baseballs. Town contains villages of Felcville and North and South Natick.

Newburyport — a city in Essex County, at the mouth of the Merrimac River. Fine harbor. Manufactures of shoes, silverware, ships, combs, cotton goods, cordage, street cars, etc. Fine public and scientific schools.

North Adams — a city in Berkshire County, on Hoosac River, at western end of Hoosac Tunnel. Beautiful scenery. Five miles from Greylock, the highest mountain in the state. Cotton and woolen mills, and extensive shoe factories and tanneries.

Northampton — a city and the county seat of Hampshire County, near Connecticut River. Beautiful situation in fertile valley. Manufactures of sewing silk, cotton and woolen goods, cutlery, paper, sewing machines, etc. A state lunatic hospital, and Clarke Institution for Deaf-mutes. Fine public library. Seat of Smith College for women, a flourishing educational institution.

Peabody (named after George Peabody, who was born here a village of Essex County. Manufactures of carriages, leather (very extensive), glue, etc. Seat of Peabody Institute.

Pittsfield — a city and the county seat of Berkshire County, on Housatonic River. Lofly situation. Handsome public and private buildings. Manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, flour, lumber, paper, and machinery. Various private educational institutions.

Quincy — a handsome city in Norfolk County, near the sea. Celebrated granite quarries. Seat of Adams Academy.

Spencer — in Worcester County, west of Worcester. Largely engaged in manufacture of heavy boots and shoes, woolen goods, and wire.

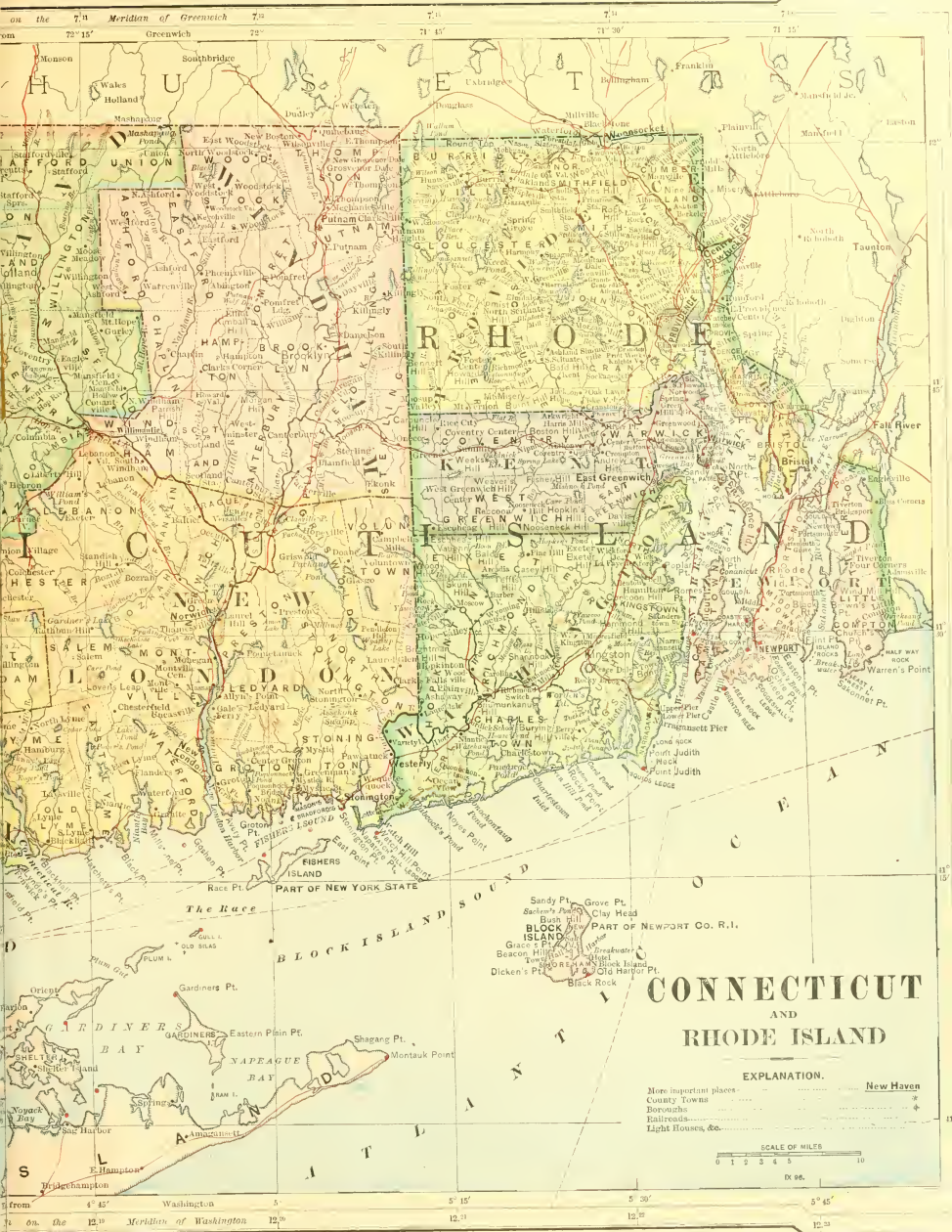
Waltham — beautiful city in Middlesex County, on Charles River, ten miles west of Boston. Manufactures of fine watches, cotton goods, bicycles, buckles and rivets; also industries. Seat of New Church Institute of Education.

Westfield — beautiful town in Hampden County, on Westfield River. Manufactures of whips, cigars, paper, organs, brick, etc. Seat of a state normal school.

Weymouth — in Norfolk County, on Massachusetts Bay. Town contains several villages. Large manufactures of boots and shoes, hammocks, fireworks, phosphates, etc. Coal and lumber trade.

Woburn — a city in Middlesex County. Manufactures of machinery, shoes, leather, glue, and chemicals. Seat of Warren Academy.





CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND

EXPLANATION.

- More important places
- County Towns
- Boroughs
- Railroads
- Light Houses, &c.
- New Haven



CONNECTICUT.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation and Extent.—Bound Connecticut. Between what parallels does it extend? Between what meridians? Measure by scale of miles the width of the state. Measure the extent of the coast.

Surface.—The highlands of the western part of the state are a continuation of what mountains? Those of the eastern part of the state? What is the general slope of the surface of the state?

Rivers.—By what rivers is the greater part of the state drained? Into what do they flow? Name and describe the largest. In what direction do most of the rivers of this state flow? What is the principal branch of the Connecticut in this state? What two rivers unite to form the Thames? What is the chief branch of the

Housatonic? What river flows into New Haven Harbor? Are there any rivers that flow directly into the Sound? Name the principal ones. What river forms a part of the boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Island?

Islands, Bays, etc.—What large island near the mouth of the Thames? Locate Plum Island, Mason's Island, Falkner Island, Bradford's Island, The Thimblees, Norwalk Islands. Locate Niantic Bay, Napatree Point, Goshen Point, Sachem Head, Stratford Point, Cedar Point.

Counties.—Name the counties of Connecticut. What counties border upon New York? Upon Massachusetts? Upon Rhode Island? Upon Long Island Sound?

Cities, etc.—Name and locate the capital of Connecticut. Locate the following cities and towns: Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwich, Waterbury, Norwalk, Middletown, Meriden, New London, New Britain, Danbury, Stamford, Windham, Groton. Name the county seat of each county in the state. What towns border upon Massachusetts? Upon Rhode Island? Upon Long Island Sound? Upon New York?

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 4,990 square miles. Total population, 746,258.]

I. SITUATION, EXTENT, AND COAST.

Situation.—Connecticut, one of the thirteen original states of the American Union, is situated between 41° and $42^{\circ} 3'$ north latitude, and $71^{\circ} 55'$ and $73^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Its Massachusetts boundary line is about 88 miles in length; its Rhode Island boundary, 48 miles; its Long Island Sound boundary (from the mouth of Byram River to the mouth of Pawcatuck River), 100 miles; and its New York boundary, 82 miles. The average length of the state is 86 miles, and the average breadth 55 miles. It is the smallest of the states, except Rhode Island and Delaware.

The irregularity of the northern boundary (in Hartford County) is the result of an error in an early survey; that at the south-western angle of the state was made in agreement with the province of New York in 1713, in order to bring the English settlement of Greenwich within the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

Coast.—Connecticut has about 100 miles of seacoast on Long Island Sound. The coast of the state is indented by numerous

bays, which afford excellent harbors, the chief of which are at New London, New Haven, Stonington, Bridgeport, and Saybrook.

II. SURFACE.

Highlands. — The surface is rugged, hilly rather than mountainous, and is beautifully diversified. The Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire, prolonged through Massachusetts, traverse the western part of the state in hill ranges. From New Haven northward through the Connecticut Valley is a series of hills of volcanic formation.

The eastern section of the state consists of rounded stony hills, with narrow valleys. In the western section the surface is rough, with precipitous hills that deserve to be called mountains. Mount Brace in Salisbury, and the Blue Hills in Southington, are among the highest elevations in the state.

River Valleys. — Three principal river valleys constitute the greater part of the surface, extending north and south across the state. These are the Valley of the Thames (with its tributaries, the Yantic, Quinebaug, etc.) in the east, the Connecticut Valley in the center, and the Valley of the Housatonic in the west.

III. DRAINAGE.

River System. — The rivers of Connecticut belong to the Atlantic system; and of these, three principal streams drain the greater part of the state, — the Connecticut, the Housatonic, and the Thames, all of which flow in a general south-easterly direction into Long Island Sound.

The Connecticut, the longest river in New England (length about 400 miles, 70 of which are within the state), is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water, to Hartford, 50 miles from its mouth.

The name Connecticut is a corruption of the Indian word *Quon-tauct*, signifying *long river*. The valley of the Connecticut is celebrated for its beauty and fertility.

The Housatonic (length about 150 miles) is navigable for small vessels to Derby (13 miles), to which point the tide ascends, and where the Housatonic receives its principal affluent, the Naugatuck.

The Thames is navigable its whole length (115 miles), to Norwich, the meeting point of its two constituents, — the Yantic and Shetucket. From its mouth to New London it forms the best harbor in the state.

The name Thames was given to this stream by the early settlers, because they thought the locality corresponded with that of London in facilities for commerce.

IV. CLIMATE.

Characteristics. — The climate, though changeable (and near the coast exceedingly variable), is remarkably healthful, and is milder than in northern New England; the temperature in winter and summer being less extreme.

Details. — The mean temperature in winter is about 30°; in spring, 50°; in summer, 70°; and in autumn, 53°. Mean annual temperature, 50°.

V. RESOURCES.

Soil. — The soil is generally good; but the greater part of the land is better adapted to grazing than to tillage.

The soil of the alluvial bottom lands is a rich loam of remarkable productiveness. Much of the land in the valleys is composed of a light sandy or gravelly soil, and the hillsides are excellent for grass-growing. Of the total area of the state, about 1,700,000 acres are improved, and about 2,200,000 unimproved land.

Forests. — The mountainous regions, unfit for cultivation, furnish wood and timber for domestic use and for buildings

and ships. The woodland area is over half a million acres, and this is rapidly extending by tree-planting.

Of the great variety of forest trees, the most common are oak, chestnut, walnut, hickory, birch, beech, ash, elm, maple, poplar, basswood, whiteoak, and cedar.

Minerals. — The state has valuable mineral resources, which, for the most part, are only partially developed.

At Portland, opposite Middletown, is quarried in immense quantities the valuable brownstone (that is, red sandstone, or freestone), a building material much used.

Iron ore of superior quality (hematite ore) is found in the north-western part of the state, especially in Canaan, Kent, Stafford, Roxbury, and Salisbury. The extensive iron works at the last-named place have long been celebrated.

Copper is found in Granby, Bristol, and elsewhere, but is not at present worked.

The Simsbury mines, in the present town of Granby, were worked early in the history of the colony, and were made famous by being converted into a state prison, the first in the state.

Other mineral and quarry products are lime (New Milford, etc.), marble (New Preston, Washington, etc.), cement (Southington, Berlin), flagstone (Bolton, Haddam), feldspar (Middletown), and barium sulphate (Southington, Cheshire).

Fish. — New Haven and other ports have extensive oyster fisheries; and the catch of menhaden for manufacturing oil and fish guano is very important.

During the past few years much attention has been given to fish culture and to the protection and restoration of the various fishes of the state.

The principal ponds, and many of the rivers, have been stocked with shad, salmon, and black bass; and a large and increasing source of wealth has thus been opened up.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

Manufactures. — Manufacturing forms the leading industry of the state; and it has been truly said that "Connecticut is rapidly becoming a vast workshop." Though it ranks fifth in the amount, it holds the first place in the variety, of its manufactures.

The great stimulus given to manufacturing industries is partly due to two advantages (fine water power and cheap transportation of coal and iron from Pennsylvania), and partly to the remarkable ingenuity and inventive talent of the people.

Details. — Connecticut produces one half the rubber goods, more than half the hardware, and nearly all the clocks, used in the United States. Besides clocks and rubber goods, among the most important items of manufacture are paper, firearms, carriages, cotton, woolen, and silk goods, machinery, gunpowder, carpets, hosiery, leather, furniture, boots and shoes, sewing machines, straw goods, saddlery, fertilizers, pianos, tools, and many small articles (as buttons, pins, fishhooks, etc.) known as "Yankee notions."

Agriculture. — Agriculture is the second industry of the state, and the existence of a large number of manufacturing towns and villages affords a ready market for all kinds of farm products.

The principal staples are corn, rye, oats, potatoes, hay, and the products of the dairy and the market garden.

On the rich alluvial bottoms of the Connecticut Valley tobacco is extensively raised. Garden seeds, also, are largely produced.

Other Industries. — The mining of iron, the quarrying of brownstone, granite, limestone, marble, and flagstone, ship-building, and the fisheries and oystering of the rivers and Sound waters, are minor but important industries.

Commerce.—In addition to a very extensive domestic trade, Connecticut is largely interested in foreign commerce.

It has five harbors of importance, of which the ports of entry are Fairfield, Middletown, New Haven, New London, and Stonington.

Transportation.—Transportation is partly by the numerous sailing vessels and commerce upon the rivers and the Sound, and partly by the extensive network of railroads. There are within the state more than a thousand miles of railroad.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The legislative department, or General Assembly, consists of a Senate of twenty-four members, elected from the senatorial districts, and a House of Representatives of two hundred and fifty-two members, elected by the towns, all for two years.

The executive officers are a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a secretary, a treasurer, and a comptroller. They are elected for two years.

The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of Errors, the Superior Court, courts of common pleas, district courts, and probate courts, together with police and justice courts for the adjustment of local affairs.

National Representation.—The state is represented in Congress by two senators and four representatives, and hence has six votes in the electoral college.

VIII. EDUCATION.

Public Schools. The public school system of Connecticut has a deservedly high reputation. The general supervision of the schools is intrusted to a State Board of Education, consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and four members appointed by the General Assembly. The secretary of the board performs the duties of state superintendent of public schools.

The local supervision of the schools of each town or city is in the hands of school visitors or committees elected by the people.

The public schools consist of district schools, graded schools, and high schools. The State Normal Schools are at New Haven and New Britain, and a Normal Training School at Willimantic. There are many privately endowed free schools, as the Morgan School at Clinton, the Norwich Free Academy, the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, and the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield.

Colleges, etc.—Yale University in New Haven (established in 1701) is one of the most celebrated seats of learning in the United States. Connected with it are a law school, theological seminary, and the Sheffield Scientific School. Trinity College at Hartford (established in 1823) and Wesleyan University at Middletown (established in 1831) are also excellent institutions for the higher education.

IX. HISTORY.

The Connecticut River was first explored by the Dutch from New Netherlands (New York), and in 1633 a party of traders from that province made a settlement at Hartford; but the Dutch in a few years sold out to the English.

In 1634-36 permanent settlements were made at Weathersfield, Hartford, and Windsor by companies from Massachusetts. In the following year the three towns formed themselves into the Connecticut Colony, to which, in 1644, was added the separate settlement of Saybrook. In 1638 the independent colony of New Haven was settled by a company of Puritans from England. Connecticut and New Haven remained separate communities till 1665, when they united under a charter obtained from Charles II. in 1662.

The 1789 constitution was the most liberal ever given to any American colony, allowing the people to elect their own governor and representatives;

and the colonial history of Connecticut is for the most part the record of a period of remarkable prosperity. In 1687 Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of New England, attempted to abrogate the colonial charter in the king's name. When, however, Andros went to Hartford for the purpose of seizing the charter, the lights in the assembly-room were extinguished, and the charter was removed, and concealed secretly by Capt. James Wadsworth in a hollow tree,—the "Charter Oak,"—which stood till 1856.

Connecticut took strong ground in favor of independence during the war of the Revolution, and in that struggle she furnished more aid, proportionately, in men and money, than any other Colony. The distinguished part taken by the state in the war of secession, 1861-65, is recorded in the pages of history.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Counties.—The state is divided into eight counties; namely, Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham.

Subdivisions.—The eight counties are subdivided into towns, including within their limits eighteen cities, and a number of boroughs and incorporated villages.

The cities are (in order of population), New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, Danbury, New Britain, Norwich, New London, Stamford, Ansonia, Middletown, Willimantic, Rockville, Putnam, Derby, South Norwalk, and Norwalk.

Hartford (population, 53,230), the county seat of Hartford County, is the capital of the state. It is the center of a populous country, whose numerous and rapid steams are dotted with mills and factories largely supported by investments of wealthy citizens of Hartford. The many fine private residences and public buildings are of the most substantial character, being built of granite, iron, and brick, as well as freestone from the Portland quarries.

The state-house, which occupies a commanding site in Bushnell Park, is a beautiful Gothic structure of white marble. The Trinity College buildings, the new post-office, the high school, and the numerous bank and insurance buildings, exhibit much taste and elegance.

Hartford is a great center of the insurance business, having a larger amount of capital so invested than any other city of equal size in the United States. The manufactures are varied and very extensive, and the leading items are firearms, machinery, hardware, plated ware, bicycles, forgings, screws, electrical appliances, wire mattresses, belting, tools, books, and envelopes.

Trinity College, the Hartford Theological Institute, the fine system of common schools, and the numerous excellent private schools and seminaries, together with the several fine libraries, give to this city a deservedly high literary and educational reputation.

Hartford became in 1873, by an amendment to the constitution, the sole capital of the state.

New Haven (81,298), one of the county seats of New Haven County, and the largest city in the state, is situated on a level tract of country at the head of New Haven Bay, an important arm of Long Island Sound. The city is attractively laid out in wide, well-shaded streets, squares, and parks. The magnificent elms which line many of the thoroughfares have given to New Haven its title of the "City of Elms."

The industries of New Haven are extensive, and exhibit much diversity. The chief manufactures are those of clocks, carriages, rubber goods, firearms (Winchester rifles), cutlery, jewelry, musical instruments, needles, and an immense variety of iron and steel products. In addition to the active inland trade of this city, the coastwise and foreign commerce is great

New Haven is a great educational center. Yale University is one of the leading institutions of learning in the country. The Hopkins Grammar School takes a high rank among preparatory schools, and has peculiar interest from its early foundation, having been established in 1660. The thriving common school system of New Haven is one of the best in New England.

New Haven was one of the capitals of the state up to the year 1873.

Bridgeport, situated on an inlet of the Sound, is a thriving city, and one of the county seats of Fairfield County. From Seaside Park a fine view of the Sound is presented, and the eminence to the northwest, known as "Golden Hill," is the site of many beautiful residences. Bridgeport has excellent railroad facilities, a considerable coasting trade, and daily steamboat communication with New York city. Among its active manufactures may be mentioned carriages, sewing machines, hardware, machinery, leather, ammunition, woolen goods, pumps, steam engines, corsets, bicycles, brass and copper goods, and silver-plated ware.

Waterbury, a beautiful and thriving manufacturing city, is one of the county seats of New Haven County. It is situated on Naugatuck River, is handsomely laid out, and has numerous elegant public and private buildings. It is noted as a center of very active and widely diversified manufactures. A large part of all the brass made in the United States is manufactured here, as well as most of the pins. Other principal articles are clocks, watches, buttons, wire, files, suspenders, plated ware, pearl goods, machinery, hooks and eyes, cutlery, lamps, rubber goods, and paper.

Meriden, an inland manufacturing city of New Haven County, is built on high ground, about midway between Hartford and New Haven. The leading articles of manufacture are silver-plated ware, in which it exceeds any other city in the world, and other metal goods. Seat of Connecticut School for Boys, a state institution.

Danbury, a city and one of the county seats of Fairfield County, is noted for its hat industry, which has been established there for a century, and employs a large amount of capital. It has a fine public library.

New Britain is an enterprising manufacturing city of Hartford County, and seat of a state normal school. It is widely celebrated as the center of the manufacture of builders' hardware, especially of locks. Other articles made here are cutlery, hosiery, jewelry, levels, planes, and rules.

Norwich is a beautiful and flourishing city, and one of the county seats of New London County, situated at the junction of Yantic and Shetucket rivers. It occupies a picturesque and elevated site between those streams, and on both banks of the Thames. Norwich has excellent facilities for railroad, river, and coastwise trade, is connected with New York by lines of steamers, and is the center of commerce in eastern Connecticut. The superior water powers are utilized in numerous and extensive manufactures. The leading items are cotton and woolen goods, iron goods, printing presses, paper, firearms, and bicycles.

Stamford, in Fairfield County, contains the handsome city of the same name. Its attractive, healthful location, and proximity to New York, have made it a favorite residential town. Among its manufactures are those of locks, woolen goods, stoves, pottery, shoes, carriages, and pianos.

New London, one of the county seats of New London County, is built on a fine harbor at the mouth of the Thames River. This city is one of the oldest places in the state, and was at one time a center of the whale fisheries. It is now a well-known summer resort. Here is a naval station of the United States. The fisheries and coastwise trade are an important interest, and among manufactures may be mentioned sewing silk, hardware, and machinery.

Ansonia, in New Haven County, near mouth of Naugatuck River. An active manufacturing city, containing brass and copper factories, iron foundries, and clock factories.

Greenwich, in Fairfield County, in the southwestern corner of the state, is a pleasant, picturesque town. Contains the borough of the same name, a favorite summer resort.

Windham, one of the county seats of Windham County, contains the village of Windham and the city of Willimantic, the latter noted for its extensive manufacture of thread, cotton goods, and silk.

Middletown, one of the county seats of Middlebury County, is a beautiful city, situated on the west bank of the Connecticut River. The city has excellent railroad connections, and to-day is here spanned by the first suspension bridge. There is daily steamboat communication with Hartford and New York during most of the year. Middletown is a widely known manufacturing center, being the seat of Wesleyan University and of the British Methodist School. On an elevation one mile to the southeast are the famous hot springs of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. Manufactures are very active. The leading articles are pumps, cotton goods, machinery, wire, and rubber goods.

Manchester, in Hartford County, an enterprising town of the Hockanigum River. South Manchester, in this town, is a manufacturing village. Silk, paper, bookbinders' materials, electrical machinery, and women goods are produced.

South Norwalk and Norwalk are manufacturing cities in the town of Norwalk, in Fairfield County. The chief articles of manufacture are felt hats, locks, shoes, paper boxes, woolen goods, hardware, pianos, and pottery. These cities have excellent steamboat and railroad facilities.

Rockville, a city of Tolland County, beautifully situated among the hills on the Hockanigum River, which affords ample and never-failing water power. Prominent among the industrial pursuits is the manufacture of woolen, silk, and cotton goods.

Putnam is one of the county seats of Windham County. This city has manufactures of cotton, woolen and silk goods, shoes, steam heaters, machine tools and castings.

Derby, a city in New Haven County, has a great variety of manufactures, including pianos, pins, corsets, cotton and woolen goods, forgings, and castings.

Bethel—town in Fairfield County, contains a borough of same name. Chief industries—agriculture and manufacture of hats.

Brantford—in New Haven County, on Long Island Sound. Manufactures of locks and malleable iron work.

Bristol—in Hartford County, is engaged in clock-making, underwear, lamp burners, spoons, springs, small bells, trunk hardware, and gray iron castings are also manufactured.

East Hartford—in Hartford County. A thriving community largely engaged in cultivating tobacco, and in paper-making.

Enfield—in Hartford County, on the east bank of the Connecticut, contains the two manufacturing villages, in Thompsonville and Hazardville—the former noted for its carpet factories, the latter for its powder mills.

Glastonbury—in Hartford County, is engaged in tobacco culture and the manufacture of paper, woolen goods, cutlery, sterling silver, and plated ware, soap, etc.

Groton—in New London County, at the mouth of the Thames. Vegeticulture and fishing.

Hamden—in New Haven County, north of New Haven city. Among the manufactures are carriage hardware, oxies, bells, primos, shoes, suspenders, tin, accoutrements, etc.

Huntington—in Fairfield County. In the borough of Shelton are many manufactures where paper, paper boxes, waden and cotton goods, pins, tacks, books and pens, hardware, plated ware, corsets, cutlery, printing presses, pianos, etc., are made.

Killingly—in Windham County, on Quinebaug River, contains several factory villages. The borough of Danielson has large cotton mills.

Litchfield—one of the county seats of Litchfield County, is a favorite summer resort, and is largely devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, and dairy farming.

Milford—in New Haven County, at the mouth of the Housatonic. Manufactures of boots and shoes, straw hats, and electrical goods; seed-raising, oyster culture.

Naugatuck—in New Haven County, in the Naugatuck valley. Manufactures India rubber goods, knit underwear, walkable iron, buttons, thimbles, etc.

New Milford—one of the county seats of Litchfield County. Raising and packing of tobacco, and manufacture of hats, the press, pottery, silica paints, and liniments.

Orange—in New Haven County. Manufactures (in the borough of West Haven) of tools, boilers and engines, an iron foundry, cutlery, and shoemaking.

Plainfield in Windham County, on Quinebaug River, Chief industries are agriculture and the manufacture of clothing, products, cotton and woolen goods, locks and castings.

Portland—an active town in the Eastford town, in Middlesex County. Largely engaged in quarrying and shipping brown building stone. Other industries, saw, brick and stoneware, and iron-making.

Salisbury—in Litchfield County, on the extreme west corner of the state. Ironing, mules, and smelting, and of wheels for the iron road.

Southington—in Hartford County, manufactures belts, carriage hardware, shoes, hosiery, paper bags, etc. Extensive iron culture are also important industries.

Stafford—in Tolland County, the largest town, power, and is a summer resort. Borough of Stafford Springs contains machine springs, and manufactures of iron, castings.

Stonington—in New London County, on the southeastern corner of the state, occupies the borough of Stonington, which has a fine harbor protected by Breakers Island. Several villages, dock of the Western Ferry, engaged in shipbuilding, and 400,000 barrels of fish.

Thompson—in Windham County, on the western east corner of the state. Manufacturing and the manufacture of cutlery, accoutrements, and clothing industries.

Torrington—has a high and healthy location in Litchfield County. Manufactures of leather and rolled brass, plated goods, cutlery, needles, machinery, furniture, table, and woolen goods.

Wallington—in New Haven County, is a beautiful location. Quinnipiac valley. Manufactures of the borough are iron, castings, and brass goods, Britannia pottery, ware, rubber goods, cutlery, pencils, spoons, penmanship boxes, etc.

Westport—in Fairfield County, on the north end of the Sound and Sanguetack River. In a large cultural region. Manufactures of fishery, wine, satchels, pines, buttons, and carriage, paper, and iron products.

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RHODE ISLAND.



DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 1,250 square miles. Total population (1895), 384,758.]

I. SITUATION, EXTENT, AND COAST.

Situation. — Rhode Island, one of the thirteen original states of the American Union, is situated between $41^{\circ} 9'$ and $42^{\circ} 3'$ north latitude, and between $71^{\circ} 8'$ and $71^{\circ} 53'$ west longitude.

Extent and Population. — It is the smallest state in the Union, the *land* surface being but 1,085 square miles. The northern boundary line is twenty-two miles; the western, forty-eight miles.

Comparing the land surface with that of the largest state, Texas, the latter is two hundred and forty times as large as Rhode Island.

Although the smallest state, Rhode Island is the most densely populated, there being 308 persons for each square mile.

Coast. — The coast is deeply indented by Narragansett Bay, within which are Rhode Island (Aquidneck), which gives name to the state, Conanicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Perry, Dutch, and other islands. Off the coast lies Block Island.

Chief Islands. — The Island of Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, is fifteen miles long, from three miles to three miles and a half wide, and has an area of about fifty square miles. It comprises the city of Newport, the town of Middletown, and the greater part of Portsmouth. The early Dutch visitors called this island *Roodt Eylandt*, that is, Red Island.

Conanicut is seven miles long and about one mile wide, and forms the town of Jamestown. Prudence Island, the next in size, forms part of the town of Portsmouth.

Block Island, in the Atlantic, about ten miles south of Point Judith, is eight miles long by from two to five miles wide, and forms the town of New Shoreham, Newport County. It was named after the Dutch explorer, Adrian Block, who visited it in 1614.

II. SURFACE.

General Features. — The surface is pleasantly diversified, being hilly in the northern and northwestern sections, and



sloping in hill and dale toward the bay. The southern part is quite level.

Details. — Strictly speaking there are no mountains in the state. The highest elevations are Woonsocket Hill in North Smithfield (five hundred and eighty feet above the sea level), Hopkins Hill in West Greenwich, and Mount Hope in Bristol, the seat of the famous Indian King Philip.

III. RIVERS.

Drainage. — The northern part of the state is drained by Blackstone River and its tributaries; the central part by the Pawtuxet; and the southwestern part by the Pawcatuck (navigable to Westerly).

Providence River, so called, is an estuary, the northern arm of Narragansett Bay. It is about eight miles in length, and is the outlet of Woonasquatucket, Moshassuck, and Blackstone rivers. It is navigable for large vessels to Providence.

Blackstone River rises in Massachusetts, and flows southerly to Pawtucket, where it has a fall of from thirty to forty feet, below which it bears the name of Seekonk River.

The Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck flow into Providence River within the city of Providence.

Water Power.—The rivers of the state, though all small, have considerable falls, and are of immense value on account of the water power they afford for manufacturing purposes.

The Blackstone furnishes water power for various manufactories in Woonsocket, Lincoln, and Pawtucket.

The Woonasquatucket furnishes water power for various manufactories in Smithfield, Providence, and Johnston.

The Pawtuxet furnishes water power for various manufactories in Scituate, Coventry, and Warwick.

The Pawcatuck furnishes water power for various manufactories in Richmond, Hopkinton, and Westerly.

IV. CLIMATE.

General Character.—The influence of the waters of Narragansett Bay (which is generally open) tempers the extremes of temperature felt in other parts of New England in the same latitude.

A medical authority says, "The air is at all times pure; and the longevity of the inhabitants, as indicated by the census, is a true indication of its salubrious qualities." These facts have long made the maritime section of the state a favorite summer resort.

V. INDUSTRIES.

Manufactures.—Manufacturing is the leading industry; and, in proportion to its area, Rhode Island exceeds any other state in the extent and value of its manufactures. As motors, water and steam are used to about an equal amount.

The branches of manufacture, in order of importance, are, first, cotton manufactures, including dyeing, bleaching, and calico-printing; second, woolen manufactures of all kinds; third, iron manufactures, including steam engines, locomotives, machinery, firearms, stoves, screws, nails, etc.

In printing cotton and woolen goods, and in the manufacture of screws, Rhode Island exceeds every other state, and she ranks second in the manufacture of cotton goods, and of cotton and woolen machinery, and in bleaching and dyeing.

Among other important items of manufacture are rubber and leather goods, jewelry and silverware, brass, copper, and tin ware, hair-cloth, carriages, furniture, fish oil and guano, chemicals, patent medicines, etc.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is the second industry in importance. The soil of Aquidneck and of the bay towns is highly cultivated; but most of the land in the interior is better adapted to pasturage than to tillage.

Market gardening, dairying, milk-farming, etc., are profitable employments, owing to the demand from the large manufacturing towns. The leading articles of agricultural produce are hay, potatoes, garden vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, etc.

Maritime Pursuits.—The fisheries form an industry of growing importance, and employ a large number of vessels of light tonnage in taking cod, mackerel, scup, tautog, bass, blue fish, herring, shad, etc., with which the bay and coast waters abound. Great quantities of shellfish, including oysters, clams, hogs, clams, scallops, and lobsters, are gathered. Menhaden are extensively caught for the manufacture of oil and guano.

Minor Industries.—Among the minor industries are the preparation of forest products (wood, timber, charcoal, etc.), the mining of coal (in Portsmouth and Cranston) and iron (in Cumberland), and the quarrying of granite, limestone, etc.

Commerce.—The state has an extensive domestic and interstate commerce, based on the exchange of her various manufactures for raw material, coal, food, and luxuries.

The direct foreign commerce, though not large, is increasing. The state is divided into three customs districts,—Bristol and Warren, Newport, and Providence.

Transportation.—Transportation facilities are afforded by the coast waters, and by numerous railroads with a total length of over two hundred and twenty-five miles in the state.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

The official designation of the state is The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and the government is intrusted to three departments,—the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislature or General Assembly consists of a Senate of thirty-seven members (one from each town and city), and a House of Representatives, the members of which must not exceed seventy-two. The General Assembly is elected annually by the people. It organizes and holds a short session at Newport each year, beginning on the last Tuesday in May, and an adjourned session during the winter at Providence.

The executive officers are the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general. A (except the auditor) are elected annually by the people.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court with two divisions, an appellate court, and a court of common pleas, twelve district courts, and a probate court in each town.

National Representation.—The state is entitled to two senators and two representatives in Congress, and to four votes in the electoral college.

VII. EDUCATION

Public Schools.—An efficient system of public schools is supported by state, town, and district taxes. The schools are under the supervision of a State Board of Education, consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and six other members elected by the General Assembly for the term of three years. The secretary of the board is the commissioner of public schools. Each town and city has its local committee and superintendent.

In most of the larger towns excellent high schools are supported. The State Normal School is located at Providence.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

I. Bound Rhode Island. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does it extend? What large bay enters the state? What is the largest island in Narragansett Bay? Name other islands in this bay. What island in the Atlantic Ocean belongs to the state?

II. What river drains the northern part of the state? The central part? The southwestern part? Name any tributaries of these rivers. Name any smaller streams.

III. Name the counties in the state. Name and locate the two capitals. What are the principal towns and villages of Providence County? Of Kent County? Of Washington County? Of Newport County? Of Bristol County?

Colleges and Academies.—The most important institution of learning is Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764. There are also many excellent academies and denominational and private schools.

Among these are the traditional Greenleaf Academy, at East Greenwich, the Friends' School, Modernity Grammar School, and the Academy of the Christian Dispensary at Providence.

VIII. HISTORY.

Settlement.—It is believed that Rhode Island was the ancient "Vinland" which the Northmen discovered, and on which they made a temporary settlement as early as A.D. 1000, and it is known that Narragansett Bay was visited by Verrazani in 1520.

Rhode Island was first settled at Providence (so called in grateful acknowledgment of "God's merciful providence to him in his distress") in the year 1636, by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts Bay for uttering opinions in political and religious matters deemed "new and dangerous" by the rulers of that colony.

At this time the region was inhabited by two powerful tribes of Indians,—the Narragansetts and the Wampanoags. From the chiefs Canonicus and Massasoit Williams bought land, and organized a community,—the first of the kind in America,—with "liberty of conscience" as its fundamental law.

In 1638 William Coddington and some others, who were also forced to leave Massachusetts for "heretical" ideas, purchased from the Indians the Island of Aquidneck, and formed a settlement from which sprung the towns of Newport and Portsmouth. A third settlement was formed at Warwick in 1643.

In 1643 Roger Williams went to England, and returned in the following year with a charter, which he obtained from the English "Long Parliament," and under which he united these settlements into one colony. In 1663 Rhode Island obtained from Charles II. a royal charter, which was very liberal in its provisions. It granted all the rights and privileges of the parliamentary charter, and remained the fundamental law of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations till 1842, when the present state constitution was adopted.

From the commencement of the eighteenth century Rhode Island enjoyed a career of general prosperity. Newport early became a commercial town of great wealth and refinement.

In the war of the Revolution Rhode Island took an active part. Indeed, the earliest open resistance made by any American colony to the tyranny of Great Britain was the capturing and burning of the British war schooner Gaspee in Narragansett Bay in 1772. Among the most prominent officers from this state during the Revolution were Commodore Hopkins, who commanded the first naval squadron sent against the enemy, and Gen. Nathanael Greene, "next to Washington in ability and in the esteem of the nation."

Rhode Island was the last of the thirteen colonies to ratify the constitution of the United States, her assent being given May 29, 1790.

In the war of 1812 one of the sons of Rhode Island, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, won the great naval victory of Lake Erie.

In the civil war of 1861-65 Rhode Island took a distinguished part, contributing to the Union army about twenty-four thousand troops.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Counties.—The state is divided into five counties; namely, Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington.

Subdivisions.—The counties are subdivided into five cities and thirty-two towns, and one district.

Providence (pop. 1895, 145,472), the county seat of Providence County and one of the capitals of the state, is the metropolitan of Rhode Island and the second city of New England. It is delightfully situated at the head of Providence River, and has

an extensive interstate traffic. It has many imposing public buildings and elegant private residences, and claims the finest system of waterworks and sewers in the country.

The city is the center of immense and most varied manufacturing industries, including silvershware, jewelry, tools, steam engines, corset and shoe laces, lamp wicks, rubber goods, etc.

Providence has an admirable public school system, and many excellent private and denominational schools, seminaries, etc. Brown University, the State Normal School, numerous libraries, the Athenæum, the Historical Society, etc., are among the other literary advantages of this city of wealth and culture.

Pawtucket (32,577) has a fine water power, on Blackstone River, in Providence County. It is noted for the manufacture of cotton goods, and for the printing of calicoes. Among its other manufactures are steam fire engines, leather, machinery, thread, ropes, spools, and many other articles.

Woonsocket (24,468), on the Blackstone River, near the northern state boundary, has extensive woolen and cotton mills, machine shops, and manufacturers of rubber, sewing machines, etc.

Newport (21,537), the county seat of Newport County and one of the capitals of the state, is situated at the southern end of the island of Rhode Island, near the entrance to Narragansett Bay. Its harbor is deep enough for the largest ships.

Newport was in early times the most important place in Rhode Island, and one of the most important in the colonies. It is now chiefly noted as being one of the finest and most popular watering places in the country. Among objects of interest are the Old Stone Mill in Touro park, the Redwood Library, the Old State-house, Fort Adams, the Torpedo Station, etc. Its schools are unsurpassed in excellence.

Central Falls (15,828), a city of Providence County, situated on the Blackstone River, is adjacent to Pawtucket, and five miles from Providence. It has manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, thread, leather and leather belting, spools, tin cylinders, etc.

TOWNS OF BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol, the county seat, is a beautifully situated residential town, with extensive cotton, woollen, and rubber factories.

Barrington and Warren are shore towns, engaged in manufacturing and the fisheries.

TOWNS OF KENT COUNTY.

Warwick, traversed by Pawtucket River, which supplies abundant water power to cotton and woollen mills.

East Greenwich, the county seat, is a manufacturing and residential town, finely situated on Greenwich and Narragansett bays.

Coventry is an agricultural and manufacturing town (cotton and woollen goods). **West Greenwich** is a rural town.

TOWNS OF NEWPORT COUNTY.

Middletown and Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, are principally engaged in raising farm products for the city markets. At the latter place is a valuable coal mine.

Jamestown, Tiverton, and Little Compton are engaged in farming and the fisheries.

New Shoreham comprises Block Island. Fishing is the chief local interest. It has a harbor protected by a breakwater.

TOWNS OF PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

East Providence, connected by bridges with Providence city, is a thriving residential town. Extensive chemical works are located here.

Lincoln contains several manufacturing villages.

Cumberland, on the Blackstone, is a beautiful hill town. It has coal and iron mines, and is largely engaged in cotton manufacture.

North Smithfield and Burrillville are traversed by Branch and Clear rivers, which supply water power for several manufacturing villages.

Smithfield, North Providence, and Johnston contain many manufacturing villages located on the Woonasquicket River.

Cranston has mills, print works, etc., and the reservoir for the Providence waterworks.

Gloucester, Foster, and Scituate are agricultural towns. The first and last named also manufacture cotton and woollen goods.

TOWNS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown, situated on Narragansett Bay, is a residential and manufacturing town (woolen goods). It has a good harbor at Wickford village.

South Kingstown contains the village of Kingston, the county seat, besides several considerable manufacturing villages. Narragansett District contains Narragansett Pier, a famous summer resort.

Westerly has extensive granite quarries, and manufactures cotton and woollen goods and printing presses.

Exeter is a farming town. **Richmond and Hopkinton** are agricultural and manufacturing towns.





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